The Huntingdon Journal.

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The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - J. A. NASH,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

Office on the Corner of Bath and Washington streets.

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL is published every Wednesday, by J. R. DURBORROW and J. A. NASH, under the firm name of J. R. DURBORROW & Co., at $2,00 per annum, IN ADVANCE, or $2,50 if not paid for in six months from date of subscription, and $3 if not paid within the year.

No paper discontinued, unless at the option of the publishers, until all arrearages are paid.

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Regular monthly and yearly advertisements will be inserted at the following rates:

	3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y		3 m	6 m	9 m	1 y
1 Inch	2 50	4 00	5 00	6 00	¼ col	9 00	18 00	$ 27	$ 36
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3 "	6 00	10 00	14 00	18 00	¾ "	34 00	50 00	65	80
4 "	8 00	14 00	20 00	21 00					
5 "	9 50	18 00	25 00	30 00	1 col	36 00	60 00	80	100

Special notices will be inserted at TWELVE AND A HALF CENTS per line, and local and editorial notices at FIFTEEN CENTS per line.

All Resolutions of Associations, Communications of limited or individual interest, and notices of Marriages and Deaths, exceeding five lines, will be charged TEN CENTS per line.

Legal and other notices will be charged to the party having them inserted.

Advertising Agents must find their commission outside of these figures.

All advertising accounts are due and collectable when the advertisement is once inserted.

JOB PRINTING of every kind, in Plain and Fancy Colors, done with neatness and dispatch.—Hand-bills, Blanks, Cards, Pamphlets, &c., of every variety and style, printed at the shortest notice, and every thing in the Printing line will be executed in the most artistic manner and at the lowest rates.

Professional Cards.

D. CALDWELL, Attorney-at-Law, No. 111, 3d street. Office formerly occupied by Messrs. Woods & Williamson. [ap12,'71.

DR. R. R. WIESTLING, respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office removed to No. 618½ Hill street, (SMITH'S BUILDING.) [apr.5,'71-1y.

DR. J. C. FLEMMING respectfully offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office second floor of Cunningham's building, on corner of 4th and Hill Street. may24.

DR. D. P. MILLER, Office on Hill street, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. John M'Culloch, Huntingdon, Pa., would respectfully offer his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. [jan.4,'71.

DR. A. B. BRUMBAUGH, offers his professional services to the community. Office, No. 523 Washington street, one door east of the Catholic Parsonage. [jan.4,'71.

E. J. GREENE, Dentist. Office removed to Leister's new building, Hill street Huntingdon. [jan.4,'71.

G. L. ROBB, Dentist, office in S. T. Brown's new building, No. 520, Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa. [ap12,'71.

H. GLAZIER, Notary Public, corner of Washington and Smith streets, Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.12'71.

H. C. MADDEN, Attorney-at-Law. Office, No. —, Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [ap.19,'71.

J. SYLVANUS BLAIR, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office, Hill street, three doors west of Smith. [jan.4'71.

J. R. PATTON, Druggist and Apothecary, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. Prescriptions accurately compounded. Pure Liquors for Medicinal purposes. [nov.23,'70.

J. HALL MUSSER, Attorney-at-Law, No. 319 Hill st., Huntingdon, Pa. [jan.4,'71.

J. R. DURBORROW, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will practice in the several Courts of Huntingdon county. Particular attention given to the settlement of estates of decedents. Office in he JOURNAL Building. [feb.1,'71.

J. W. MATTERN, Attorney-at-Law and General Claim Agent, Huntingdon, Pa., Soldiers' claims against the Government for back pay, bounty, widows' and invalid pensions attended to with great care and promptness. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

K. ALLEN LOVELL, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to COLLECTIONS of all kinds; to the settlement of Estates, &c.; and all other Legal Business prosecuted with fidelity and dispatch. ☞ Office in room lately occupied by R. Milton Speer, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

MILES ZENTMYER, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend promptly to all legal business. Office in Cunningham's new building. [jan.4,'71.

R. ALLISON MILLER. H. BUCHANAN.
MILLER & BUCHANAN,
DENTISTS,
No. 228 Hill Street,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
April 5, '71-1y.

P. M. & M. S. LYTLE, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa., will attend to all kinds of legal business entrusted to their care. Office on the south side of Hill street, fourth door west of Smith. [jan.4,'71.

R. A. ORBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office, 321 Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa. [may31,'71.

JOHN SCOTT. S. T. BROWN. J. M. BAILEY
SCOTT, BROWN & BAILEY, Attorneys-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Pensions, and all claims of soldiers and soldiers' heirs against the Government will be promptly prosecuted. Office on Hill street. [jan.4,'71.

T. W. MYTON, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office with J. Sewell Stewart, Esq. [jan.4,'71.

WILLIAM A. FLEMING, Attorney-at-Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Special attention given to collections, and all other legal business attended to with care and promptness. Office, No. 229, Hill street. [ap19,'71.

Miscellaneous.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, Huntingdon, Pa. JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor. January 4, 1871.

NEAR THE RAILROAD DEPOT,
COR. WAYNE and JUNIATA STREETT
UNITED STATES HOTEL,
HOLLIDAYSBURG, PA.
M'CLAIN & CO., PROPRIETORS. Mch15-tf

ROBT. KING, Merchant Tailor, 412 Washington street, Huntingdon, Pa., a liberal share of patronage respectfully solicited. April 12, 1871.

LEWISTOWN BOILER WORKS. SNYDER, WEIDNER & CO., Manufacturers of Locomotive and Stationary Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Filling-Barrows for Furnaces, and Sheet Iron Work of every description. Works on Logan street, Lewistown, Pa.
All orders promptly attended to. Repairing done at short notice. [Apr 5,'71,1y.*

A. R. BECK, Fashionable Barber and Hairdresser, Hill street, opposite the Franklin House. All kinds of Tonics and Pomades kept on hand and for sale. [ap19,'71-6m

COLORED PRINTING DONE AT the Journal Office, at Philadelphia prices.

The Muses' Power.

[For the JOURNAL.]

Ever.

BY GIPSY WILDE.

Ever and ever the world goes round,
Bearing its burdens and crosses;
Ever and ever the years roll on,
With their tide of sorrows and losses.
Ever and ever the book of life
Bears upon its pages
The weary, weary lay of the heart,
Sung through all the ages.

Ever and ever with outstretched hands,
We grasp for a golden morrow;
Ever and ever the billows of time
Are freighted with bitter sorrow;
Ever and ever the lips smile on,
That the world may walk in blindness;
Little they know of the heart's wild woe
When the face looks but with kindness.

Ever and ever the shadows fall
Over the golden mosses;
Ever a gleam from Paradise,
Lightens our cares and crosses.
Ever and ever the morning dawns
On hopes that are breathed in gladness;
Ever and ever the night brings in
Its tide of bitter sadness.

Ever and ever the eye of God
Looketh upon us with pity;
And ever the light is shown to us,
That gleams from the Golden City.

The Story-Teller.

A Narrow Escape.

CONDEMNED to die! Condemned to perish ignominiously on the scaffold! Condemned to bid adieu to wife, mother, children, and friends!

The poor man wept aloud in the extremity of his anguish. His trembling lips could frame no prayer, and thus the last avenue of escape was closed against him. The most direct and unequivocal evidences surrounded this man—Lloyd Fletcher by name—and the jury, in bringing in their verdict of "guilty in the first degree," had only acted on their sober conviction of the man's guilt, drawn from the overwhelming evidence.

Charles Lancaster, an Englishman, and a neighbor of Fletcher's, had been found brutally murdered, in a lone spot, in the suburbs of London. Fletcher's pistol was picked up near him, thrown aside as he found himself pursued.

Footprints in the mud corresponded exactly with the boots the prisoner wore, and to crown all they had been bitter and inveterate enemies for months previous.—Fletcher had been heard to say, on several occasions, that nothing but the man's death could satisfy his implacable vengeance; and then again, he could produce no one to assist him in proving an alibi. Lloyd was a man very domestic in his habits, and very devotedly attached to his family. He was known to be absent from home on that evening, yet, on this particular night, Mrs. Fletcher waited up until daylight for his return, expecting every moment (on account of the circumstances being so unprecedented) to have him brought home a corpse. He seemed to be recovering from the deep stupor of intoxication as he entered his wife's presence on the morning described, and only knew enough to find the bed and sleep profoundly.

At the time of his arrest, his hands were found lame and bruised; so this, with the rest, made the sum too crushing for the skillful counsel he had employed, and the result was, "Hanged by the neck, Fletcher, till you are dead; and God have mercy on your soul."

It lacked now only three days to the execution, and here he sat in his lone, comfortless, whitewashed cell, and his head bowed on his hands. "Can nothing be done? Must I die thus, poor, miserable dog that I am? Will Omnipotence allow an innocent man to perish? Out upon such a God as that!" And the poor fellow struck wildly at his prison-house, groaning so deeply that he aroused the attention of the turnkey, who was passing the cell.—The iron door swung back on its creaking hinges and the stalwart form of the keeper appeared before him.

"Come, come, Fletcher, less noise here; be a man! You ain't the first man that's had to swing—not by a long shot! You won't get much sympathy here if you are like a nursing infant, I can tell you. Die game, Fletcher; die game."

"But I am innocent, I tell you, you old wretch; as innocent of the crime as my little girl baby at home. Oh, my God! my wife—my children——"

"Oh, shut up, here's your old woman, now."

The hardened turnkey waited a minute to witness the meeting of this suffering couple, and then with maddened curses withdrew. But the condemned man and his loving, faithful wife took no notice of his departure, but clasped in each other's arms awaited for calmness to speak.

"Oh, Sarah!"

"Oh, Lloyd! God have mercy on us all, my husband! and now listen. Lie down here—place your head on my lap; I have something to tell you."

"Tell me, Sarah, did they search you this time?" he asked, grasping her hands.

"Yes, Lloyd, and they found nothing. I repented my rash promises to you before I reached home. Come what may, suicide must not be your fate. But listen. You see that I am comparatively happy; and let me tell you what has produced this change—a sweet little dream in which I saw you and our darlings all together, comfortable and happy."

"Oh, Sarah, talk not of dreams to a doomed man like me; perhaps we may be happy in another existence; but no, that cannot be—for surely God will not allow an innocent man to die the death of the guilty. Oh, no, Sarah, oh, no!"

"Keep up your courage, my dear husband, a certain, strange, mysterious something assures me that all will yet be well, how or in what manner heaven only knows."

"I wish I could see it—I wish I could feel it, Sarah; do not mislead me with false hopes. Oh, my God, if there could only be found a way to escape from this ignominious death!"

"Come, madam, time's up," and the turnkey made his appearance. "Hate to disturb such a pair of cooing doves, but orders are orders, ma'am, and must be obeyed. Always obey orders if you break crowns. You ought to persuade your husband to stop his sniveling. Mark what I tell you, ma'am, you'll be looking for another husband in three month's time," continued the wretch, as he walked out by her side.

Sarah hurried through the corridor, endeavoring to hear as little as possible of the brute's conversation, and reached her home and children, there to hope and pray. The hours sped on, and it lacked one day more for the execution. Fletcher had given up all hope of a reprieve, and listened to the building of the scaffold with a solemn feeling born of despair.

"I've brought another gal to see you this time, Fletcher. It's very probable she won't be so agreeable-like as t'other one, but will do as much good, I reckon."

A woman in black stood before the bed on which Fletcher reclined. He recognized Mrs. Lancaster, the wife of the murdered man.

"Ah, this does me good," said she, taking a step nearer and shaking her clenched fist in his face. "It does not pay to take a fellow creature's life, does it? Don't you speak to me, you villain—don't dare to open your mouth. I came here to gloat over your misery, and see how the prospect of leaving your wife and babies affected you. Oh, you tremble. I have found the tender chord. My husband's wife and children were nothing—oh, no. Wretch, villain, may the law be fully justified."

The woman, to all appearance, exasperated beyond the power of further utterance, stepped nearer, and, with a sly movement, hid one of her gloves under the pillow of the bewildered man.

"Have you finished, ma'am," inquired the turnkey, with his hand on the door.

"Now, really, Fletcher, don't you rather prefer an interview of this kind to one of those lallygagging sort you have had so many of lately? 'Twill do you more good—ten to one. What are you doing now?"

"Giving him one more look, that is all. Murderer! robber! wretch! I want to engrave his picture on my brain so indelibly that I can never forget a single feature."

"By the crown, your old man must have had a Tartar! Oh, ho, ho, ho!" and the fat turnkey shook his fat sides with laughter. "I don't believe he's got it much better where he is staying now than he had with you. It takes a woman to use up the King's English. I always said so, now I know it."

Mrs. Lancaster drew her veil over her face, and quietly left the prison. As soon as he dared, with trembling fingers, Lloyd drew forth the glove. In it was a vial containing a mixture of chloroform or either, a small sharp instrument to file his shackles, and a note. It read thus:

You are not the man, and I cannot allow you to be hung. Overpower the keeper, take his clothes, and leave. Go to the old rookery, No. —— first floor where a disguise awaits you, and then God help you, for you must conceal yourself.

Lloyd, with a wildly beating heart, concealed the articles and tried to think. The keeper did not enter the cell till he brought his tea, and how could he accomplish his purpose then? There would be too many astir in the prison then, and he might be detected.

"Defeated now, with the weapons of deliverance in my hands. No, indeed, Lloyd Fletcher!"

"Fletcher, I suppose you know that according to the prison rules you are not allowed to stay alone to-night. It would be barbarous to leave a feller without good company his last night on earth," said the turnkey, an hour or two after Mrs. Lancaster's visit.

"You'll have to take your pick between old Father Walsh and myself, but I suppose you will take me, bad as you hate me, afore that hypocrite."

"Why can't I have my wife?" asked Lloyd, with a voice full of bitterness.

"Oh, wives ain't allowable on such occasions. She'll be around in the morning an hour or two; but talk quick, which will you have?"

"What difference do you think it makes to me, you heartless wretch, who watches with my last moments on earth, when my only friend is denied me?"

So it was arranged. The turnkey was to occupy his cell, and Lloyd went to work with his little instrument to file the handcuffs and chains which bound him. It was slow and tedious, but in an hour's time he had the satisfaction of one free hand, and had the power to remove his limbs from the galling rattling torments which had so firmly held him.

"I must be able to throw these fetters off, or I am lost." So he worked away industriously until the obstinate link was displaced, and he could wear, or leave them off at his pleasure. Ten o'clock arrived, and the turnkey had his cot brought in the cell.

"When are you going to turn in Fletcher? I'm as tired as an East India nigger. Plagy afraid I shan't be much company to-night; better had the priest. You wrote all your letters yesterday Fletcher, didn't you?" and the keeper yawned deeply, turned once or twice, and in five minutes was snoring profoundly.

"Now is my time," thought Fletcher. "It will not do to wait. Heaven help me."

Noiselessly he stepped from the chains and drew off the torturing handcuffs. It was but the work of a moment to saturate the handkerchief with the mixture, and in less time than it takes to tell it, Lloyd had stripped the hardened wretch. There was a trifling difference in height, but Lloyd lacked the aldermanic proportions of the jailor. However, he managed that quickly and easily, unlocked the door of the cell, stepped into the corridor, locked it again, carefully withdrew the key, and imitated as nearly as possible the dull, heavy tread of the keeper. The jail physician was just leaving the building, and Lloyd walked along after him, as if to see him safely out. Only one subordinate guarded the entrance, and so Lloyd and the doctor walked out together, without exciting the slightest suspicion.

He reached the old rookery, donned his attire, which proved to be a soldier's uniform, removed the black wig of the keeper, and substituted a light, curly one, and before twelve o'clock had reached the house of a friend, two or three miles from the city, told his story, and was warmly received and promised protection. Lloyd felt sure he had left no clue by which he could be traced to this spot, and, almost overcome by his great happiness, he fell on his knees and thanked the God he had previously foreswore, for the miraculous escape.

The next morning all was astir in the prison, but our turnkey did not make his appearance; what could it mean? A key was produced to open the cell door, and the nude inanimate figure of the fat keeper was presented to their astonished view. In the middle of the cell was the prisoner's wardrobe; all he could spare from the make-up of the turnkey's lusty proportions. A little cold water and fresh air revived him, but he could throw no light on the mysterious disappearance of Fletcher. He had seen nothing, knew nothing, and remembered nothing. Mrs. Fletcher was arrested on suspicion of assisting her husband to escape, but nothing could be proven, and a few days saw her at liberty. She was confident that her darling was safe, but could form no idea of the mode, or where he was concealed. However, now that so much was gained, she felt that she could afford to wait for the rest. Large rewards were offered for the prisoner's apprehension; large posters were placarded everywhere; and the detectives were set to work to ferret out his hiding place, but in vain. When the excitement was at its height, the ante-mortem statement and confession of a dying man were brought before the court, entirely exonerating Lloyd Fletcher from complicity in the murder. The man was Mrs. Lancaster's foster-brother. He had drugged and beaten poor Fletcher the night of the perpetration of the crime, stolen his pistol and committed the deed himself. Mrs. Lancaster had been from the first exceedingly suspicious of him, but proofs were not in her power, she had used every means possible to restore Lloyd his liberty, trusting to time and a merciful God for the rest. How well she acted her part and succeeded in her endeavors, the reader is aware. Fletcher was immediately pardoned, and drawn by the excited Londoners to his residence.

Reading for the Million.

The Wives of the Presidents.

The customs of the Republic which return to private life those who have served it, and the genius of democratic institutions which condemn, as assumed emblems of nobility, the prefixing of titles to the names of American women, have acted as an insurmountable barrier to the acquaintance of the general public with the ladies who have occupied the first social position in the land.

Mrs. Washington, to whom fell the honor first, occupied the envied place of power eight years, and her history is perhaps better known than any of her descendants. Biographers and historians, stimulated with a desire to secure her memory from the dust of years, have been indefatigable in their labors, and she is perhaps more highly extolled and more truly venerated than any of many women who have succeeded her.

To Mrs. Adams properly belongs the highest place of honor in the American heart because her position was more difficult; her duties more arduous, and because she was stronger mentally, and more thoroughly disciplined than any who have succeeded her. She became the occupant of a place held to be almost sacred because of its newness and the exalted character of both Washington and his wife. To succeed the former was a difficult task for her husband to perform; to occupy Mrs. Washington's place was an impossibility. But Mrs. Adams was gifted with great strength and courage; with rare powers of mind and heart, and was the best representative of the best type of American women of that day whose life history has been handed down to us.

Mrs. Jefferson had been dead nineteen years when her husband became President of the United States, and but for the occasional visits of his two married daughters, and the frequent presence of Mrs. Madison, the White House during the eight years of Thomas Jefferson's stay would have been entirely without a social history.

James Madison's wife was the most popular woman of the day, and had it not been for the unfortunate war of 1812, and the disturbed condition of the country, both before and after this unfortunate event, her administration of lady of the White House would have been the most brilliant of any recorded in the annals of the social history of the country.

Mrs. Monroe was a timid, delicate woman unfitted by nature and habit for the place she held, and at the expiration of her husband's term of office gladly retired with him to their Virginia home, where, in 1830, she died.

Mrs. John Quincy Adams was a Maryland woman who had been educated in England, and who filled her semi-official position with dignity and honor.

Mrs. Jackson died of a broken heart before her husband succeeded to the Presidency.

Mrs. Van Buren had been dead seventeen years when her husband was elected Chief Magistrate, and her daughter-in-law, a lady of great refinement, was mistress of the White House during the term.

Mrs. Harrison was preparing to leave her Western home when news of her husband's death reached her.

Mr. Tyler, who filled the unexpired term, lost his wife during his stay in the White House, and subsequently married Miss Gardner, of New York, eight months before the close of his administration.

Mrs. James K. Polk, of Tennessee, was the second Southern lady, who, as the wife of the President, lived in the Executive Mansion during the full term.

Mrs. Taylor heartily disliked the formality of Washington society, and retired to her Louisiana home immediately after her husband's death.

Mr. Filmore, who served out Gen. Taylor's time, had a noble wife, and she and her daughter are remembered as two of the most cultivated, refined and attractive ladies ever in the White House.

Mrs. Pierce was always an invalid, and after the sudden death of her only child, a young and promising boy, her health gave way entirely, and her position as hostess was a most undesirable one to her.

Miss Harriet Lane made her uncle's administration famous for its social attractions. She was one of the most beautiful of women, as well as one of the truest and kindest of nieces, and Mr. Buchanan was peculiarly fortunate in his social relations, though he lived and died a bachelor.

Mrs. Lincoln's career was checkered from the first, and the awful tragedy that closed her life at the White House, secured for her the sympathy of the people.

Mrs. Patterson was the Mistress of the White House during President Johnson's administration, her mother being a confirmed invalid. The family greatly endeared themselves to the people by their simplicity and refined, unassuming manners.

Cheerfulness.

We believe that cheerfulness can be, and ought to be, cultivated by all; that kindness is most beneficially contagious; that to carry good nature and wisely-curbed temper with you wherever you go; that patience and forbearance in your intercourse with family and friends and community will always bring forth the richest of social fruits; that the treasure of good deeds achieved, the sufferings assuaged, are worth infinitely more than political honors; that the creation of joy is inestimably better than the besetting sin of borrowing trouble, and with Charles Lamb, that "a laugh is worth a hundred groans in any state of the market."

Wheeled Himself Into a Fortune.

At a meeting of the stockholders of a prominent railway coporation, recently held in Boston, there were present two gentlemen, both up in years, one, however, considerably the senior of the other. In talking of the old times gone by, the younger gentleman called the attention of his friends, and told a pleasant little story, which should be read with profit by every poor, industrious, and striving lad. We use his own language:

"Nearly half a century ago, gentlemen, I was put upon the world to make my living. I was stout, willing and able, considering my tender years, and secured a place in a hardware store, to do all sorts of chores required. I was paid seventy-five dollars a year for my services. One day, after I had been at wore three months or more, my friend there, Mr. B., who holds his age remarkably well, came into the store and bought a large bill of shovels and tongs, sad-irons and pans, buckets, scrapers and scuttles, for he was married next day, and was supplying his household in advance, as was the groom's custom in those days. The articles were packed on the barrow, and made a load sufficiently heavy for a young mule. But more willing than able, I started off, proud that I could move such a mass on the wheelbarrow. I got on remarkably well, till I struck the mud road, now Seventh avenue, leading to my friend B.'s house; there I toiled and tugged and toiled, and could not budge the load up hill, the wheel going in full half its diameter in the mud every time I tried to propel forward. Finally a good-natured Irishman, passing by with a dray, took my barrow, self, and all on his vehicle, and in consideration of promise to pay him a "bit," landed me at the house.

I counted the articles carefully as I delivered them, and with my empty barrow trudged my way back, whistling with glee over my triumph over difficulty. Some weeks after I paid the Irishman the "bit," and never got it back from my employers. Mr. B., I am sure, would have remunerated me, but he never before heard this story; so, if he is inclined, he can compromise the debt by sending me a bushel of his rare-ripe peaches next Fall. But to the moral. A merchant had witnessed my struggles, and how zealously I labored to deliver that load of hardware; he even watched me to the house, and saw me count each piece as I landed it in the door-way. He sent for me the next day, and asked my name, told me he had a reward for my industry and cheerfulness under difficulty, in the shape of a five-hundred-dollar-clerkship in his establishment. I accepted, and now, after nearly half a century has passed, I look back and say, I wheeled myself into all I own, for that reward of perseverance was my grand stepping stone to fortune.

The speaker was a very wealthy banker, a man of influence and position, and one universally respected for many good qualities of head and heart. Boys, take a moral from this story, and be willing and industrious. You do not know how many eyes are upon you, to discover whether you are sluggish and careless, or industrious and willing.

Self-Examination.

Examine yourself. Do it impartially. Do it faithfully. Do it often.

Sit down by yourself, and shutting out all thoughts on other subjects, review your own life for the last day—for the last week. Recall both your acts and your words—for, both to others and yourself, your words are oftner as serious realities as your actions.

We believe there is not a human being who will not be benefited and improved by the habitual review of his or her own life, in this manner.

Have your hours been turned to account, either in work or recreation; or have they been frittered away, in a manner profitless, or positively injurious, to both mind and body?

Have you made any acquisitions of knowledge within the day or the week just gone? Can you say you know this thing, or that, which I did not know before?

Have you strengthened your principles which require constant bracing, for a thousand temptations are always at work to undermine them? We say to undermine them; for it is only the worst of men who sit down and deliberately concoct plans of wickedness. It is the insidious unperceived approach of the Tempter, in disguised and undistinguishable form, from which the greatest danger is to be anticipated.

Have you helped your unsuccessful and troubled brother where you had it in your power? Have you said a kind and encouraging word where that was all that was needed? Have you done a kind and generous act where it was your duty to do one?

We shall be judged by our works, and there is no more efficient aid in improving our works, and in rendering the future better than the past, than by a frequent, searching review, and an unprejudiced, unsparing judgment of the past.

Faith and Works.

There are two oars of a boat. Row with the right oar alone, and a boat describes a useless circle on the water. Row with the left oar alone, and it merely goes in the opposite direction. But use both oars with equal force and it moves swiftly and evenly forward.

Faith and works; they are the two wings of a bird. Using but the right wing the bird flutters helplessly on the earth. Using the left wing alone, there is the same result. But plying both with equal vigor, it plumes its flight heavenward.

So faith alone or works alone, distract the soul—bind it in helplessness to earth, or turn it in idle circles; but give faith and works in equal strength, and its movement is uniform.

"What God hath joined together let no one put assunder."

APPROPRIATE NAMES.—The following names are indeed appropriate for the uses mentioned:

For an auctioneer's wife—Bid-dy.
For a general's wife—Sally.
For a sport's wife—Bet-ty.
For a fisherman's wife—Net-ty.
For a shoemaker's wife—Peg-gy.
For a teamster's wife—Car-rie.
For a lawyer's wife—Sue.
For a printer's wife—Em.
For a druggist's wife—Ann Eliza.
For a carpet man's wife—Mat-tie.

HE who betrays another's secret, because he has quarrelled with him, was never worthy of the sacred name of friend; a breach of kindness at one side will not justify a breach of trust on the other.

For the Little Folks.

Eyes and no Eyes.

You have all read the story in the school readers of the two boys who went over the same route, one with his eyes open and the other with them shut. It is old, but worth repeating, and worth remembering every day. So many things slip by us; so many things worth knowing go on right under our eyes without being noticed.

I knew a man who had very little time for reading or study, but whose mind was a perfect storehouse of information on almost every subject.

"How does it happen that you know so much more than the rest of us?" I asked him, one day.

"Oh," said he, "I never had time to lay in a regular stock of learning, so I 'save all the bits' that come in my way, and they count up a good deal in the course of a year."

That is just the thing—save all the bits.

"That boy," said a gentleman, "always seems to be on the lookout for something to see."

So he was; and while waiting in a newspaper office for a package, he learned, by using his eyes, how a mailing machine was operated. While he waited at the florist's, he saw the man setting a box of cuttings, and learned by the use of his eyes, what he never would have guessed, that slips rooted best in nearly pure sand.

"This is lapis luzuli," said the jeweler to his customer; and this is chrysophrase."

And the wide-awake errand boy turned around from the door to take a sharp look, so that in future he knew just how those two precious stones looked. In one day, he learned of the barber what became of the hair clippings; of the carpenter, how to drive a nail so as not to split the wood; of the shoemaker, how the different surfaces of fancy leathers are made; of a locust, that its mouth was of no use to him in singing; from a scrap of newspaper, where sponges were obtained; and from an old Irish woman, how to keep stove-pipes from rusting. Only bits and fragments of knowledge, but all of them worth saving, and all helping to increase the stock in trade of the boy who meant to be a man.

A Good Reputation to Have.

The little story I am going to tell you happened just before the war, when every one was very, very busy. Soldiers were enlisting and going away from almost every home in the land.

One young man had volunteered and was expected to be daily ordered to the seat of war. One day his mother gave him an unpaid bill with money to pay it. When he returned home at night, she said, "Did you pay that bill?" "Yes," he answered.

In a few days the bill was sent in a second time. "I thought," she said to her son, "that you paid this."

"I really do not remember, mother; you know I have had so many things on my mind."

"But you said you did."

"Well," he answered, "if I said I did, I did."

He went away, and his mother took the bill herself to the store. The young man had been known in the town all his life, and what opinion was held of him this will show.

"I am quite sure," she said, "that my son paid this some days ago; has been very busy since, and has quite forgotten about it; but he told me that day he had, and says that if he said then that he had, he is quite sure he did."

"Well," said the man, "I forget about it; but if ever he said he did, he did.

Wasn't that a grand character to have? Having once said a thing, that was enough to make others believe it, whether he remembered it or not.

I wish all the boys in our land were sure of as good a reputation.

The Fox and the Lion's Den.

You boys who read Æsop's Fables, will remember the story of the lion who feigned to be sick, and induced all the smaller beasts to come and pay their respects to him in his den. Only the fox, it was noticed, did not come, and the lion sent to inquire the reason.

"Tell his majesty," said the shrewd fellow, "that when I draw near the mouth of his den, and see the prints of my fellow creatures' feet all pointing forward and none backward, I am warned not to venture further."

There is a lesson of wisdom for you.—The fable might have been written to-day, if only some keen-eyed Æsop would walk along our streets and take note of the lions' dens, and see silly dupes that are always going in, but never coming out. Grog shops, saloons, theatres, gambling dens! do you think when you have once entered, you can come away at will? Never believe it. If the old lion does not devour you at once, he will eat you piece-meal.—Be sure you will not escape without at least the marks of his teeth and claws.—No tracks coming out! The people who come away leave behind purity, and honor, and honesty, and manhood; they enter whole; they limp away, maimed and disfigured, by another door. Take warning, boys, and when the old lion sets his traps in the shape of music, and merriment, and pleasant company, to draw you inside his door, be sure there is an inner den where terrible jaws are lying in wait. "NO TRACKS COMING OUT," says Æsop, which is only another version of Solomon's declaration:

"There is a way that seemeth right unto a man, but the end thereof is death."

Air Castles.

Air castles! Who has not built them? vast structures that tower up and grow grander, until lost in their own limitless magnificence. Who has not builded them, and then in blissful admiration viewed their work, until a breath of air from the cold world of reality

"Whelmed in nothing, the unsubstantial bubble!"

We are all architects, and we all build castles! In youth we are happy at our work, for we have faith in it; but there comes a time when the illusion vanishes, when we know that the fabrics we have wrought with so much pains, are more fragile than a shadow. Then the employment ceases to be a pastime; but we have learned the trade, and we must work at it. So we go on building, building, building, though the splendor of our creations forever mock us with vanity.

CHILDREN obey your parents.

The Jokers' Budget.

Don't Know Adam.

As Artemus Ward was once travelling in the cars, dreading to be bored, and feeling miserable, a man approached him, sat down and said:

"Did you hear the last thing on Horace Greeley?"

"Greeley? Greeley?" said Artemus. "Horace Greely? Who is he?"

The man was quiet about five minutes. Pretty soon he said:

"George Francis Train is kicking up a good deal of a row over in England; do you think they will put him in a bastile?"

"Train? Train? George Francis Train?" said Artemus, solemnly. "I never heard of him."

This ignorance kept the man quiet for fifteen minutes; then he said:

"What do you think about General Grant's chances for the Presidency? Do you think they will run him?"

"Grant? Grant? hang it, man," said Artemus, "you appear to know more strangers than any man I ever saw."

The man was furious; he walked up the car, but at last came back and said:

"You confounded ignoramus, did you ever hear of Adam?"

Artemus looked up and said: "What was his other name?"

Sharp Youth.

On a certain railroad, the other day, a newsboy entered a car with a bundle of dailies, and accosted a crusty old chap who sat crouched in a seat near the stove:

"Paper, sir, only five cents."

"No!" growled the passenger; but I'd give five dollars if there was a fire in that stove."

"Did you say you'd give five dollars if you had fire in that stove?" said the boy, turning back.

"Yes, and darned quick, too."

The boy, in the twinkling of an eye, opened the stove door, thrust in the bundle of fresh papers, touched a lighted match to them, and demanded his pay. The passengers, who had been watching the manœuvre, shouted with laughter, and the old fellow, after hesitating a moment, sheepishly drew five dollars from his pocket and paid the bill.

"Sold out again," quoth the sharp boy, as he went out after his basket of confectionery.

Too Much for Him.

A gentlemanly conductor was collecting tickets from his passengers. All handed over the tickets promptly except one fat old lady who sat next to the door, and who seemed to be reaching down to get something she had dropped on the floor. When her time came to pay, she raised her head, and thus addressed the blushing conductor:

"I allurs, when I travels, carry my money in my stockin', for you see nothing can get at it thar—and I'd just thank you, young man, just to reach it for me, as I'm so jammed in I can't get to it. I forgot to git a ticket at the depot."

The conductor glanced at the other passengers, some of whom were laughing at his plight; one or two young ladies among them blushed scarlet, and he beat a hasty retreat, muttering something about not charging old ladies, etc. His cash was short that trip the fare of one passenger.

IT became necessary last week in the criminal court at Newport, Ky., in order to render a boy witness competent, to prove that he had reached the age of ten years, and his mother, an Irish woman, was called for that purpose.

"How old is your son John?" quoth the lawyer.

"Indade, sir, I dunno, but I think he's not tin yet," was the reply.

"Did you make no record of his birth?"

"The praist did, in the old country, sir, where he was born."

"How long after your marriage was it?"

"About a year; may be liss."

"When were you married?"

"Dade, sir, I dunno."

"Did you not bring a certificate of your marriage with you from the old country?"

"Hey, sir, and what should I made wid a certificate whin I had the ould mon himself along wid me?"

No further questions were asked.

"CLERK," said a tall Kentuckian to a hotel official, "this young lady and me have eloped. Have you any marryin' facilities 'round here?"

The clerk replied in the affirmative, and the two were "spliced" in less than an hour. The bride-groom was evidently not yet satified, and lingered around the hotel-book.

"Clerk," said he confidentially, at length, "hadn't ye better change the register, and give us one room now we're married?"

"It's already done," replied the clerk; "you're marked for the same room."

"Well, clerk, replied the Kentuckian, quickly, "won't you just show me up, then, for I'm *awful sleepy*.

AN Irishman was looking about the ruins of a burnt confectionery establishment in Nashua, N. H., when he spied a box of lozenges, still in a fair state of preservation. He picked up the box, but preliminary to making off with it the idea occurred to him to be sure that the lozenges were worth purloining. He picked up a roll and broke it in two, and crammed his mouth as full of lozenges as the Crachitts did of spoons. In a moment more the box was hurled to the ground, accompanied by the exclamation: "Be gorra, they are hot yet!" They were of the cayenne sort.

AN elderly gentleman, returning home on Sunday, began to extol the merits of the sermon to his son. The following short dialogue tells the story:

"I have heard, Walter," said the old gentleman, "one of the most delightful sermons ever delivered before a Christian society. It carried me to the gates of heaven."

"Well, I think," replied Walter, "you'd better have dodged in, for you never will have such another chance."

A SENTIMENTAL youth, having seen a young damsel shedding tears over something in her lap, took the first opportunity to be introduced to her, and made no doubt that she was a congenial spirit. "What work was it that affected you so much the other morning? I saw you shed a great many tears. Was it Bulwer's last?" "I don't know what Bulwer's last is," returned she, "but I assure you I was doing a job which almost kills me. I was peeling onions.

The Home Circle.

We All Might Do Good.

We all might do good
Where we often do ill;
There is always the way,
If there be but the will.
Though it be but a word,
Kindly breathed or suppressed,
It may guard off some pain,
Or give peace to some breast.

We all might do good
In a thousand small ways—
In forbearing to flatter,
Yet yielding due praise,
In spurning all rumor,
Reproving wrong done,
And treating but kindly
The hearts we have won.

We all might do good,
Whether lowly or great,
For the deed is not guaged
By the purse or estate;
If it be but a cup
Of cold water that's given,
Like the widow's two mites,
It is something for heaven

Live for Something.

Live for something! Life is the divinest of Heaven's gifts to man, and something divine should be got out of it. Put upon the mode of the divine, and endowed with such God-like capabilities and powers, how inappreciably grand are life's possibilities in the way of achievement for earth and heaven!

In the order of Providence, life's ministry is indeed lofty and sublime. Every man and every woman has his or her particular assignment in the duties of responsibilities of daily life. We are in the world to make the world better; to lift it up to higher summits of happiness and progress; to make its hearts and homes brighter and happier, by devoting to followers our best thoughts and activities. It is the motto of every true heart, and the genius of every noble life, that "no man liveth to himself," lives chiefly for his own selfish good. By a law of our intellectual and moral being, we promote our own happiness in the exact proportion we contribute to the enjoyment of others. Nothing worthy of the name of happiness is possible in the experience of those who live only for themselves, all oblivious of the welfare of their fellows.

The Huntingdon Journal.

J. R. DURBORROW, - - - - - EDITOR

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 24, 1872.

☞ A brief report of Senator Sumner's speech in favor of Equal Rights will be found in our Washington letter. It is worthy of perusal.

☞ The *Patriot* recommends Col. A. K. McClure as the Reform candidate for Senator in the Fourth district. How ironical those *Patriot* fellows can be.

☞ Forty rooms have been engaged at the "Arlington", Washington, D. C., for the party of Japanese dignitaries and princesses, now en route to that city.

☞ Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, and Gen. F. H. Lane, of the House of Representatives, will please accept our thanks for valuable documents.

☞ Alexis has been entirely successful in his buffalo hunt, having killed three of those natives of the Western prairies. He will have their heads carefully preserved, and sent home to Russia.

☞ The Louisiana political muddle is about to be amicably settled without the interference of the Executive at Washington, or the aid of military power. So much for the wise counsels of the cabinet.

☞ The Investigating Committee, engaged during the last month in searching the U. S. Treasury for frauds, have so far found nothing wrong. They are still at work, but have nearly completed their duties.

☞ The Committee on elections, in the Lower House of Congress, reported against Hon. John Cessna by a vote of eight to one. A most righteous verdict. Let every other professional contestant be similarly served.

☞ At the meeting of the Republican County Committee, on the 16th inst., K. Allen Lovell, Esq., was elected Representative Delegate to the Republican State Convention. This is a highly deserved compliment.

☞ Hon. R. M. Speer's bill to extend the time for making application for Pensions to the 1st of January, 1874, and paying all arrearages from the date of the death or disability of the soldier has passed the House.

☞ Verily the Bedford *Inquirer* is also a prophet. It prophesied some very queer things in regard to the prophet John last week, that have been literally fulfilled. It little anticipated that its judgment would be so soon vindicated.

☞ The Democratic members of Congress held a caucus in the hall of the House of Representatives, a few evenings ago. Speeches were made on the situation, and the prospects of the party. Passive inactivity was recommended for the present.

☞ The claims of the Indian were strongly presented at an immense meeting in Washington, at which the President and Cabinet, and many of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives were present. A brief report of the proceedings will be found in our Washington letter.

☞ Col. Harry Gray has been nominated by the Republicans to fill the place made vacant by the death of Senator Connell in the Fourth district. Col. A. K. McClure has accepted the nomination of the "reformers," if anybody knows what that means. We think it to be a Democratic dodge.

☞ The members of the Legislature are bored to death with applications for passes over the respective railroads. This is only labor lost. The great railroad monopolies are not asking any legislation, and consequently they are not very free with their passes. Save your postage stamps and quit annoying the members so that they may be able to attend to more profitable business.

☞ B. K. Jamison, Esq., of the Banking House of B. K. Jamison & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., has our thanks for a handsome copy of a small pamphlet issued by him entitled: "Financial Record for 1871 embracing the fluctuations in Gold, from January, 1862, to January, 1872, and other matters of general interest." A vast amount of financial statistics are gathered into a very limited space, thus making it very convenient for reference.

☞ The House of Representatives, at Washington, have appropriated $50,000 to defray the cost of surveying and marking the boundary between the United States and the British Provinces, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains. It is claimed that the line now recognized is not correct, and that it gives the Dominion of Canada and England, a strip of United States territory nearly a mile wide along the whole route.

☞ We acknowledge the receipt of a pamphlet of sixty-eight pages, entitled, "The Evans Embezzlement; or, The History of a bold and successful conspiracy to defraud the State of Pennsylvania," by J. M. McClure, Esq. Mr. McClure's pamphlet, like his uncle Aleck's notions of Reform, comes a little late. The Evans business has exploded, and there is scarcely enough material left to make a sensational paragraph for a Democratic newspaper.

☞ The Bedford county Republicans have not yet made a nomination for Legislature to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of John W. Dickerson, Esq. We notice that Col. John F. Lowry, of Hopewell, has been named as a candidate. We do not think the Colonel would accept the nomination under any circumstances at present, but if he were, he would make a formidable run. No man in Bedford county has done more to develope its hidden resources than the Colonel, and his services should not be lightly cast aside. If it had not been for him we doubt whether the Riddlesburg furnaces would have been built. S. P. Wishart, Esq., has also been named as an aspirant. He assures us that he is not a candidate.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL AND HIS FUNDING BILL.

When the Republican Administration came into power the Government was without money and without credit. During the last year of the Buchanan Administration twelve per cent. was paid for money for the use of the Government, and it was with difficulty obtained at that enormous cost. With the advent of the new administration a protracted war was forced upon the country. The demands upon the United States Treasury were largely increased, the drafts amounting to one and-a-half, and from that to two million dollars per diem.

To meet this extraordinary demand, a new system of Finance was immediately projected and carried into operation. This embraced increased taxation of home products, and a higher tariff upon imported goods; it also involved the issue of Government securities in various forms, bearing 6 and 7 3 10ths per cent. interest.—These were sold at a discount which made the actual average interest, paid by the Government, range between 9 and 10 per cent. But even that high rate was a decided improvement upon the conditions exacted from the previous Administration in times of peace. During the four years of war the rates of interest never increased above this; and funds were always supplied to meet every demand upon the public Treasury.

The bonds soon began to increase in value, and continued to do so until they reached par, which brought the interest down to the actual amount stated on their face. They continued to rise in value, and finally commanded a premium of 15 to 17 per cent. This reduced the amount of interest actually received by purchasers and holders to a fraction over five per cent.

Comparing these rates with those paid by the Buchanan Administration we have the practical demonstration of the increased credit and borrowing power of the Government.

The Secretary of the Treasury proposes now, under an Act of Congress, to consolidate the Government securities in bonds bearing 5, 4½ and 4 per cent. interest.—Already $200,000,000 of the 5 per cent. funding bonds have been put upon the markets, and disposed of,—about one-half in the United States, the other in Europe. No more of these bonds will be offered until the funds are required, or until $200,000,000 of the 6 per cent. bonds are called in and converted or cancelled. When that is done—and the work is going on rapidly—the remaining $300,000,000 of the 5 per cents. will be put upon the market, and they will be eagerly purchased; not here of course, for where land is cheap money is worth more in legitimate business, but in European markets, for which these bonds were originally intended and prepared.

After the 5 per cent. bonds are all sold and the proceeds applied to the conversion or purchase of the 6 per cent. securities, the Secretary of the Treasury will issue his 4½ per cent. bonds; and finally when required, the 4 per cents. will be put upon the markets.

Will the bonds at these lower rates find purchasers? The opponents of Boutwell and the Administration say they will not. Mr. D. H. Wells asserted, just after the funding bill was passed by Congress a year ago, that neither Mr. Boutwell nor any body else, for at least a quarter of a century to come, could borrow money in any considerable quantities for less than 7 per cent. Since that assertion was made $200,000,000 have been paid into the public Treasury at 5 per cent. interest.—And when the money is wanted for them the bonds at 4½ and 4 per cent. will find purchasers without difficulty.

In support of this conclusion, let us remember that the nation has re-established its credit upon a firm basis, and entered upon a career of prosperity which exceeds that of any previous period in our history. Europe is agitated, and a war-cloud hovers almost always over some two or more of the nations, with threatening aspect.—Where there are constantly great armies, frequent wars are unavoidable. Therefore, all things considered, the credit and borrowing power of the United States are to-day not only equal to that of the European powers, but very far in advance of many, if not all of them. This being the case the United States Government can borrow money, as a matter of course, on as favorable, and even on better terms, than that of any other nation.

Now let us look at the average rates of interest paid for the use of money in the leading European money markets. Taking an experience of fourteen years here is the average result in each of the six principal cities named. The figures are official, and may be relied upon as correct:

London	4.53 per cent.	Hamburg	3.44 per cent.
Paris	4.75 "	Frankfort	3.54 "
Berlin	4.52 "	Amsterdam	3.75 "

This was the average for fourteen years ending 1868. Since then the average has, excepting in France, fallen below these figures. But taking these returns of fourteen years as our guide, we have 4.09 per cent. as the result; while in three of those great money centres the annual rates averaged from 3¾ down to less than 3½ per cent. Our lowest bonds are 4 per cent.

With these facts before us who can doubt that United States securities will command money, when wanted, at 4½ and 4 per cent. interest?

The Funding Scheme originated with Secretary Boutwell. By his opponents it has been made the ground of attack and abuse of the Secretary; yet it is probably one of the wisest and best measures that has or can be adopted for the purpose of diminishing the public debt and interest, and thus decreasing the burdens of taxation.

Nor is this all: The funding bill alone, besides securing a very material reduction in the rates of interest on the Government debt, will be productive of decidedly beneficial effects upon the industries of the people. So long as the Government continues to pay 6 per cent. for money, capitalists will keep their rates of interest up to 8 and 10 per cent. But so soon as the Government rates are brought down to 4½ and 4 per cent., the brokers and bankers throughout the States will be forced to reduce their rates. With that reduction the rate of interest on all loans for legitimate business purposes will also be reduced. This in turn will tend to stimulate business, open up new fields of enterprise and employment, bring the greenback currency up to par with gold, and thus increase the purchasing power, or value, of wages and fixed salaries.

THE CHOICE OF THE REPUBLICANS OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY FOR GOVERNOR.

Tthe Republican County Committee, at its meeting on the 17th inst., instructed our delegate to the State Convention, by a unanimous vote, to support the Hon. Francis Jordan, Secretary of the Commonwealth, for Governor.

This is a just tribute to a faithful public servant. It has been our fortune to be intimately acquainted with Col. Jordan for twenty years, and upwards, and in all the many years that we have known him he has borne the reputation of an honest man, a faithful partizan and an able lawyer. If we remember correctly he was District Attorney for the period of six years, for the county of Bedford, and in all that time not a single indictment was set aside or quashed for want of informality or other irregularity. In 1854 he was elected to the Senate of Pennsylvania, and soon took rank as one of the leading members of that body, serving as chairman of the Judiciary Committee, notwithstanding there were such lawyers in the Senate as Hon. Eli K. Price, Hon. Charles B. Penrose, Hon. Wm. Wilkins and Hon. Darwin A. Phelps. When the war broke out he was, without solicitation, appointed a Paymaster in the United States army, and fulfilled faithfully the duties of that office until the close of the war, coming out, if we are not mistaken, a poorer man than when he went in. During the years of 1866 and 1867 he was Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and made effective campaigns. This is briefly the record of the man whom Huntingdon county would honor, and we are heartily gratified at her choice.

Col. Jordan is a most assiduous and untiring worker, strictly temperate in all his habits, and always at his post, and if the Republicans give him the nomination he will carry the State by an overwhelming majority.

☞ The Free Traders are busily engaged in sending petitions to Congress. They have been active during the past summer, in procuring the names of all who can be persuaded to allow themselves to be so used. Congress understands the game.—A synopsis of the Senate Tariff bill is printed in our Washington letter. It is a substitute for the House bill of last session.

☞ The special election for member of the Assembly, in the Bedford and Fulton district, will be held on the 13th of February.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

Civilization and Civil Rights—The Indians, the Chinee and the Negro—The President and People in consultation on the best way to Civilize the Red Man—Ill Treatment of the Chinese—Senator Sumner's Plea for the Negro race—Senator Carpenter on the New Civil Service System.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 23, 1872.

A PLEA FOR THE RIGHTS OF THE RED MAN.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, an immense gathering of the christian and philanthropic portion of this community, and prominent men from Boston, Chicago and other sections of the country took place, on Sabbath evening, in the Congregational Church. The object of the meeting was to hear from the Indian Peace Commission what had been done for the Red Man under the new policy, and to compare notes and suggest measures for future action. The meeting was held in the largest church building in the city, and it was crowded in every seat and standing place on the floor and in the gallery. The President, Vice President, and many Senators and Representatives were present.

After the meeting had been opened with prayer and singing, the Rev. S. B. Treat, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions, Boston, spoke earnestly in favor of farther efforts to civilize and christianize the Indians within our borders. As a guarantee of success in the future he related what had already been accomplished. He had been among them, and had sat down with 120 christain Indians at the service of the Lord's Supper. He described in a protracted but interesting address the good effects of the Gospel in civilizing those people, and earnestly appealed to the Administration to do their duty toward the remnant of the Indian tribes now remaining in the country.

Hon. Felix R. Brunot, one of the Peace Commissioners, gave an explanation of his Missionary experience in Oregon, where they have abandoned the wig-wam and live in houses. They have farms, and churches and schools.

He concluded by saying that the Indians are a part of the same clay as ourselves, and have the same jewel within them, and in the Providence of God can be saved. As it is, when they are so far advanced in civilization as to have valuable land or anything the white man wants, they have to be moved in the interests of civilization. They were then thrown back from the point gained. He did not know any class who could advance under such circumstances. Let the Indian have assurance that what he possesses will be secured to him, and a better state of things may be expected.

Hon. Isaac V. Farwell, of Chicago, made an impressive address, depicting the abuses to which the Indian had been subjected, and assured the Administration and the audience that if good men instead of robbers shall in the future be sent among the Indians the very best results may be anticipated.

Hon. Mr. Tobuy, of Boston, believed that the 350,000 Indians could be reclaimed. He had been skeptical as to the capacity of the Indian to be civilized, until he saw a delegation of them six months since in Boston. He became satisfied it could be accomplished by kindness. The moral sentiment of the country and the moral conscience must be brought to bear on it as it had been in the war to abolish slavery.

Others followed in a similar line of argument. The Administration was urged to persevere in the policy they had inaugurated, and to throw into it all the energy demanded by the urgency of the case. Altogether the speeches and proceedings afforded much valuable information in reference to the condition and necessities of the Red Man, and left an excellent impression upon the audience. The President, aided by the Secretary of the Interior, the Indian Bureau, and the Indian Peace Commission is determined to give the peace policy a thorough practical test, which, if successful, will bring the entire remnant of that ancient people within the pale of civilization and under the influence of christian instruction.

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

While efforts are being made to elevate the Indian, the poor, despised immigrant from China is wholly neglected, so far as the Government or any public demonstration is concerned. There are about 90,000 of them in the United States, principally on the Pacific slope, and California has covered herself with disgrace in her treatment of these people. They are refused citizenship, their testimony is not taken in court, and they are or were, by law, denied the, to them, sacred duty of carrying back the bones of their deceased countrymen to their native homes for interment. The Burlingame treaty provides that Chinese immigrants shall enjoy the same privileges as those from all other nations; but on their arrival in San Francisco, they are stoned and killed on the streets, and so far as they are concerned the Burlingame treaty is a dead letter. This is all wrong, and a disgrace to the American Government and churches.

Yesterday Senator Cole presented a memorial from Chinese merchants on the coast, asking a repeal of the duty on rice.

The Vice President reminded Mr. Cole that it had never been the rule of the Senate to receive petitions from foreigners. Mr. Cole replied that these memorialists resided and were doing business in this country. Mr. Trumbull and Mr. Sumner both thought the petition might be received under the circumstances. The point was made that though they might be residents, they were not citizens; and Mr. Scott objected to receiving any petition from foreigners, asking a modification of our revenue laws. The question being submitted to the Senate, it was decided that the memorial should be received; and it was accordingly received, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

It is to be hoped that the Federal and the State Governments will, ere long, put themselves right with regard to this interesting people.

SENATOR SUMNER ON CIVIL RIGHTS.

Senator Sumner, the fast friend of the negro race, delivered, with his usual ability, a speech in support of his Civil Rights bill. He began by saying in substance that though the auction block is departed the spirit of slavery still lingers. The doors of the public hotel, the public conveyances, the institutions of science and learning, and even the church, and the last resting place on earth, are closed against the colored man, in many sections of the nation.

The bill of Equal Rights is simply supplementary to the existing Civil Rights Law, which is one of our great statutes of peace, and it stands on the same requirements of the Constitution. Without the Amendment the original law is imperfect.

Mr. Sumner then defined, according to various standard authorities, the meaning and purposes of an inn or public hotel to show that an innkeeper is "bound to take in all travellers and wayfaring persons;" that he cannot impose unreasonable charges, and is liable to indictment for refusal to entertain any who may apply for accommodations. English chronicles in the time of Queen Elizabeth show that the inn was opened to "every man," and this rule has continued down to the present day. A late division of the Superior Court of New York, defines an inn to be "a public house of entertainment for all who choose to visit it." Justice Story says: "An innkeeper is bound to take in all travellers and wayfaring persons, and entertain them if he can accommodate them, for a reasonable compensation. If an innkeeper improperly refuses to receive or provide for a guest, he is liable to be indicted therefor." Chancellor Kent says: "An innkeeper cannot lawfully refuse to receive guests to to extent of his reasonable accommodations, nor can he impose unreasonable terms upon them?" and adds, "Innkeepers are liable to an action if they refuse to receive a guest without just cause. The innkeeper is even indictable for the refusal, if he has room in his house, and the guest behaves properly." Prof. Parsons, in his work on Contracts, says of the innkeeper: "He cannot so refuse unless his house is full and he is actually unable to receive them. And if on false pretense he refuses he is liable to action." Many similar quotations were made from standard authorities, and the argument was most ably sustained by the Senator's own remarks.

In regard to public conveyances, Mr. Sumner quoted Mr. Justice Story, who states that:

"The first most general obligation on their part is to carry passengers with all reasonable, dilligence whenever they offer themselves and are ready to pay for their transportation. *This results from their setting themselves up, like inkeepers and common carriers of goods, for a common public employment, on hire.* They are no more at liberty to refuse a passenger, if they have sufficient room and accommodations, than an inkeeper is to refuse suitable room and accommodations to a guest." Professor Parsons states the rule strongly:—"It is his duty to receive *all passengers* who offer; to carry them the whole route; to demand no more than the usual and established compensation; *to treat all passengers alike*; to behave to all with civility and propriety; to provide suitable carriages and means of transportation." * * * * * * * * * "And for the default of his servants or agents in any of the above particulars, or generally in any other points of duty, the carrier is directly responsible *as well as for any circumstances of aggravation which attended the wrong.*

Places of public amusement, said the Senator, are included in the same category, and cannot close their doors against any who are willing to pay for their entertainment.

The Common School is supported by taxation, to which all contribute. It is a public conveyance where children are passengers. It is a theatre where children resort for enduring recreation. Like the others, it assumes to provide for the public, therefore it must be open to all. Nor can there be any exclusion, except on grounds equally applicable to the inn, the public conveyance, and the theatre.

The pending bill simply enforces this rule, which, without any act of Congress, ought to be sufficient.

The pure Lord Chief Justice Holt, of England, tells us judicially, said the Senator, that, "The common law of England takes no notice of negroes being different from other men;" in other words, it makes no discrimination on account of color. This judgment is a torch to illumine the Constitution, while it shows how naturally our fathers in the Great Declaration said, "all men," and not all *white* men; and in the Constitution said, "We, the people," not we the *white* people.

Mr. Sumner continued in a speech of great length to enforce his measures, and concluded with an eloquent appeal for the speedy passage of the Civil Rights bill.

The galleries were packed with attentive listeners, and many prominent gentlemen were admitted upon the floor of the Senate during the delivery of the speech.

THE NEW CIVIL SERVICE CODE.

The new Code of Civil Service as prepared by the Commission authorized for that purpose, grows daily more unpopular both in Congress and among the people. All admit that the old system is susceptible of improvement, but the plan of improvement now proposed is pronounced exceedingly faulty and objectionable. It was attacked in the House on Wednesday, and on Thursday Senator Carpenter made it the subject of an able speech in the Senate. It is pretty evident that Congress will not endorse the new regulations as presented for their consideration, and material modifications will require to be made before they can be successfully carried into practice.

SENATORIAL HUMOR.

Senator Scott presented a petition, January 16, of citizens of Pennsylvania, asking the passage of an amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting any man from being elected to any Federal office who indulges in intoxicating drinks, or, as the petitioners express it, who drinks. Mr. S. moved that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Trumbull thought it a proper matter to go before the Committee on Elections and Privileges.

Mr. Pomeroy thought it had better be referred to the Committee on Disabilities. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morrill, of Vt. Wouldn't it be better to send it to the Committee on Revolutionary Claims. [Renewed Laughter.]

After some further expressions of merriment, the petition was referred to the Committee on Elections and Privileges.

Subsequently, during the temporary absence of Mr. Trumbull, Mr. Fenton presented several similar petitions from citizens of New York, which, on his motion, were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

SENATE TARIFF BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee have reported their Tariff bill, as a substitute for the House bill of last session, upon which no action was taken then in the Senate, on account of insufficient time. It recommends that after July 1, 1872, the duty on tea shall be reduced to 10 cents per pound, coffee 2 cents, chickory 2, or prepared 3 cents; bituminous coal 50 cents per ton, salt 9 cents per 100 pounds, or in packages 12 cents; potatoes 10 cents per bushel; timber 1 cent per cubic foot, sawed $1.00 per 1,000 feet, on ordinary, and $2.00 on other kinds, with an additional duty when dressed, of $1.00 and $2.00. The duty is reduced on a number of other articles, including a reduction of 10 per cent on iron and steel and manufactures of these, excepting pig iron and steel rails; on all metals other than iron and steel and manufactures of the same; also, on wools and woollen, cotton and silk manufactures; on earthen ware, glass ware, and india rubber. Drugs and raw materials generally are placed upon the free list. The bill was reported back to the Committee and will come up for debate.

THE NEW LOAN.

It has been doubted by the democratic press that an offer has been made to Secretary Boutwell, by J. Cooke, McCulloch & Co., and the Rothschilds & Sons, of London, to take the balance of the funding loan. In reply Jay Cooke published a card, in which he says: "I deem it proper to say that such a proposition, and under such authority from London, was made in entire good faith, and the parties interested are prepared to carry out promptly the negotiations, as soon as the Secretary of Treasury is able to comply with its terms, and shall conclude to accept the proposition."

THE MEYERS–CESSNA CONTESTED SEAT IN CONGRESS.

The House Committee on Elections have decided in the contested election case of Cessna against Meyers, to give the seat to Meyers, the Democratic and sitting member.

H. N. P.

Jefferson County Correspondence.

PUNXSUTAWNEY, Jan. 19, 1872.

MR. EDITOR:—Enclosed please find two dollars for which I wish you to send me your valuable paper for another year. It has been a very welcome visitor to my fireside for many years, and it seems like the face of an old friend fresh from the valleys of Huntingdon.

Now, if you will forbear with me, I will give you a rough sketch of our county, which may be interesting to you or some of your worthy readers. We live in a lumber county, and in the yet comparatively small town of Punxsutawney, a place of about seven hundred inhabitants. Punxsutawney is situated in the beautiful valley of Mahoning, in the southern part of Jefferson county, about forty miles from where the Mahoning empties into the Allegheny river. On the Mahoning are some very fine saw-mills, some of which cut from forty to fifty thousand feet per day, and on this stream we have grist-mills of extraordinary capacity, and we also make use of this stream to the amount of two thousand rafts per year of square lumber and boards, which are run to Pittsburgh for general market, and some on down the Ohio river. The principal commerce of our town is lumbering and merchandising. We have eleven dry goods stores, five hotels, one printing press, (*Plaindealer*), one Odd Fellows' Lodge, and one Good Templars' Lodge. Our religious edifices consist of one Methodist church, with a very respectable and large congregation, one Cumberland Presbyterian, just completed, and a Baptist, with a large congregation, also a German Lutheran church, in the upper end of the town, which has a very fine situation and a large congregation. Our school building is one of the finest in the State; in short, our little borough is not to be surpassed, and the day is not far distant when we shall have an outlet by rail. We are now having a railroad within eleven miles of the place. In fact there has been stock taken already to build a railroad to this place, which will open three of the great resources of our county and make a market for our inexhaustible deposits of coal, iron and other minerals. Our farming land is second to none in the country, with good buildings and well stocked. Any shrewd business man can discover, at a glance, that under these circumstances there is little doubt but this place is destined to be one of some considerable magnitude and importance.

The lumberman, the miner, and the merchant will find here a home, where he will realize full compensation for his labor. The business man who can invest a small capital will rise with the place, and in a few years become rich and independent. Coal will be shipped in immense quantities, furnaces, rolling mills, machine shops, and other branches of business will bring thousands of hardy, stout-hearted men here.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES DEAN.

Standing Committees of the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The following are the Standing Committees of the respective Houses of the Legislature:

SENATE.

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. White, Billingfelt, Graham, Brooke, Strang, Buckalew, Broadhead, Wallace and Dill.

Congressional Apportionment—Messrs. Strang, White, Mumma, Davis (Philadelphia), Allen, Wallace, Davis (Berks) Purman and Buckalew.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Billingfelt, Brooke, Evans, Buckalew and Dechert.

Finance—Messrs. Graham, Brooke, Strang, Wallace and Purman.

Judiciary (General)—Messrs. White, Mumma, Fitch, Davis (Berks) and Wallace.

Judiciary (Local)—Messrs. Allen, Davis (Philadelphia), Delamater, Dill and Albright,.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Delamater, Allen, Fitch, Petriken and Dechert.

Divorces—Messrs. Weakly, Anderson, Davis (Philadelphia), Albright, and Crawford.

Banks—Messrs. Evans, Delamater, Anderson, Broadhead and Nagle.

Education—Messrs. Warfel, Anderson, White, Broadhead and Buckalew.

Accounts—Messrs. Humphreys, Delamater, Weakley, Knight and Findly.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs Warfel, Anderson, Evans, Albright and M'Sherry.

Corporations—Messrs. Anderson, Weakley, Humphreys, Nagle and Collins.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Broadhead, Billingfelt, Mumma, Humphreys, and Collins.

Public Printing—Messrs. Buckalew, Evans, Billingfelt, Allen and Davis (Berks).

Railroads — Messrs. Mumma, Davis, (Philadelphia), Warfel, Randel and Dill.

Retrenchment and Reform—Messrs. Billingfelt, White, Evans, M'Sherry and Knight.

Canals and Inland Navigation—Messrs. Davis (Philadelphia), Strang, Humphreys, Randall and Findlay.

Agriculture—Messrs. Evans, Billingfelt, Brooke, Knight and Crawford.

Military Affairs—Messrs. White, Allen, Anderson, Dechert and Petriken.

Roads and Bridges—Messrs. Dalamater, Humphreys, Nagle, Randell and Knight.

Election Districts—Messrs Humphreys, Fitch, Strang, M'Sherry and Findlay.

Library—Messrs. White, Warfel and Purman.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Brooke, Graham, Delamater, M'Sherry and Brodhead.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Brooke, Mumma and Crawford.

New Counties and County Seats—Messrs. Fitch, Strang, Davis (Philadelphia), Randall and Crawford.

Private Claims and Damages—Messrs. Warfel, Anderson, Purman, Findlay and Dill.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Anderson, Weakley and Petriken.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The standing committees were announced by the Chair as follows.

Ways and Means — Messrs. Hewitt, Marks, Pursell, White, Daniels, Hunsecker, Levering, Miller, Rogers (McKean), Wilcox, Mickey, Beardslee, Taylor, Starr, Josephs, Noyes, Harvey, Woolever, Hereter, M'Connell and Latta.

Judiciary General—Messrs. M'Junkin, Rogers (M'Kean), Fleeger, Hewitt, Mahon, Mitchell (Tioga), Starr, Porter, Wilcox, Woolever, Schwartz, Latta and Brockway.

Judiciary Local—Messrs. Starr, Fleeger, Hewitt, Sanner, Hancock, Mahon, Mitchell (Tioga), Ely, Miller, M'Gowan, Woolever, M'Connell, Brockway, Beach and Smith (Fayette).

Constitutional Reform—Messrs. White, Cooper, Marks, Starr, Mickey, Sanner, Meek, Brockway and Conrad.

Municipal Corporations—Messrs. Albright, Taylor, Cooper, Marks, Burkholder, Lamon, Smith (Philadelphia), Porter, Daniels, Strock, Hancock, Fox, Griffiths, Edwards, Levering, M'Gowan, Harvey, Josephs, Dailey, Lawshe, and Dougherty.

Education—Messrs. Sanner, Mickey, Prizer, Williams, Fox, Guss, Gatchell, Gleason, Vodges, Rogers (Erie), McConnell, Noyes, Lawshee, Schawartz, and Staples.

Vice and Immorality—Messrs. Beardslee, Prizer, Herrold, Ely, Gleason, Bright, Darrah, Ross and Fetter.

Printing—Messrs. White Pursell, Rogers (M'Kean), Cooper, Black, Meek and Magee.

Counties and Townships—Messrs. Buck, Beardslee, Fleeger, Shortt, Grey, M'Junkin, Mitchell (Tioga), Williams, Wilson, Noyes, Morris, Bowman, Brockway, Woolever and Greenwalt.

Railroads — Messrs. Fleeger, Marks, Keech, Hewitt, Mickey, Gatchell, Lane, Moore, Pursell, Taylor, Wilcox, Rogers (M'Kean), Edwards, Potts, Burkholder, Josephs, Fetter, Harvey, King, Smith [Fayette] and Meek.

Pensions and Gratuities—Messrs. Keech, Grey, M'Mullin, Ballantine, Dartt, Hunsecker, Ely, Herrold, Rogers, [Erie], Dailey, Noyes, Conrad, Smith [Fayette], Mitchell [Mifflin] and DeLacy.

Passenger Railways—Messrs. Lamon, Griffiths, Albright, Sample, Smith, (Philadelphia), Taylor, Marks, Strock, Porter, Potts, Levering, Daily, Dougherty, M'Gowen and Quigley.

Compare Bills—Messrs. Sanner, Starr, Rogers [M'Kean], Guss, Griffiths, Strock, Keffer, Morris and Schwartz.

Retrenchment and Reform — Messrs. Cooper, White, Letherman, Black, Buck, Ely, Gatchell, Strock, Potts, Dartt, Darrah, M'Connell, Wilson, Lusk, Staples, Uhler, and Lamar.

Claims—Messrs. White, Prizer, M'Junkin, Beardslee, Gatchell, Herrold, Hunsecker Lane, Peisert, Quigley, Lusk and Lawson.

Estates and Escheats—Messrs. Mahon, Letherman, M'Junkin, Mitchell, [Tioga] Bowman, Schminkey, Ross, Latta, and Greenawalt.

Agriculture—Messrs. Letherman, Gilfillan, Moore, Morford, Williams, Dartt, Gleason, Brunges, Schminkey, Shuler, Hereter, Morris, Beack, Labar and Lawson.

Corporations—Messrs. Griffiths, Albright, Buck, Keeth, Lamon, M'Mullen, Lane, Smith (Philadelphia), Porter, Vogdes, Potts, Strock, Sample, Ballantine, Josephs, Magee, Delacy, Dougherty, Koons, King, and Newbaker.

Mines and Mining—Messrs. Williams, Letherman, Moore, Morford, Gillfillan, Brunges, Bright, Potts, Quigley, Uhler, Lawshe, and Peirsert.

Road, Bridges and Ferries—Messrs. Gilfillan, Bomberger, Bowman, Brunges, Dartt, Hunsecker, Henry, Albright, Rogers, (Erie), Sample, Keffer, Meck, Mitchell, (Mifflin), Morris.

Military—Messrs. Ballantine, Lane, Rogers, (Erie), Hanbock, Vogdes, Henry, Griffiths, Smith (Philadelphia), Schminkey, Magee, Wilson, Delacy, Newbaker, Lawson and King.

Divorces—Messrs. Keech, Gatchell, Retherman, Williams, Bowman, Smith, (Philadelphia), Bomberger, Herrold, Vogdes, Bright, Dailey, Keffer, Meek, Ross and Darrah.

Banks—Messrs. Prizer, Buck, Guss, Edwards, Sample, Henry, Daniels, Porter, Marks, Hancock, M'Gowan, Darrah, Greenawalt, Staples and Fetter.

Library—Messrs. Beardslee, Schminkey and Peisert.

Accounts—Messrs. M'Mullin, Miller Moore, Burkholder, Gleason, Shuler, Shortt, Williams, Wilcox, Keffer, Conrad, Labar, Uhler, Staples and Newbaker.

Iron and Coal—Messrs. Miekey, Taylor, Grey, Morford, Bomberger, Ballantine, Henry, Vogdes, Fox, Shuler, Wilson, Woolever, Koons, Newbaker and Uhler.

Federal Relations—Messrs. Grey, M'Junkin, M'Mullin, White, Buck, Shortt, Mahon, Guss, Fox, Mitchell (Tioga), Magee, Koons, Brockway, Mitchell, [Mifflin] and Smith [Fayette].

Election Districts—Messrs. Pursell, Lamon, Grey, Hancock, Brunges, Cooper, Gilfilan, Ely Herrold, Shortt, Conrad, Lawson, Harvey, Noyes and Lusk.

Manufactures—Messrs. Letherman, Sanner, Black, Brunges, Burkholder, Daniels, Edwards, Miller, Levering, Bright, Hereter, Morris, Delacy, Greenawalt and Beach.

Public Buildings—Messrs. Black, Shuler, and Bomberger.

Bureau of Statistics, Labor and Co-operation—Messrs. Guss, Hewitt, Williams, Bowman, Taylor, Burkholder, Bright, Hancock, Henry, Black, Quigley, Labar, Brockway, Daily and Staples.

Congressional Apportionment—Messrs. Hewitt, Taylor, Buck, Pursell, M'Junkin, Black, Porter, Daniels, Rogers (M'Kean), Woolever, Conrad, Josephs and Lawshe.

Marriages.

MOYER—GLASS.—On the 9th inst., by the Rev. W. Gwynn, Mr. J. H. Moyer, of Lewistown, to Miss Clarrissa A. Glass, of Ennisville.

HINCHMAN—HENDERSON.—On the 16th inst., at the bride's residence, by Rev. J. M. Mason, assisted by Rev. —— Frazier, William A. Hinchman, M. D., to Miss Maggie Henderson, daughter of James Henderson, Esq.

WHARTON—ISENBERG.—On the 18th inst., by Rev. L. D. Steckel, Mr. B. Carrel Wharton, of Newton Hamilton, to Miss Marion Isenberg, of Shirleysburg.

NORRIS—PORTER.—On the 18th inst., by Rev. J. W. Plannett, Mr. Anderson Norris to Miss Rebecca J. Porter, both of Huntingdon.

Deaths.

WEIGHT.—On the 14th inst., in Maddensville, this county, Mrs. Margart Weight, wife of Samuel Weight, Esq., aged 35 years.

FIELDS.—On the 16th inst., in Fort Littleton, Fulton county, J. Milton Fields, Esq., aged about 43 years.

Esquire Fields at the time of his death held the office of County Treasurer of Fulton county, also Secretary of Fort Littleton Lodge, No. 484, I. O. of O. F., and served one or two terms as D. D. G. M. Of him it can well be said, that he was an honest man, and a devoted christian. C.

CORBIN.—At his residence, in West Huntingdon, on the 13th inst., Mr. David Corbin, Sr., aged 75 years.

The deceased was a native of this county, and has resided in this vicinity for many years previous to his death, where he has been respected and esteemed by all who knew him, as an upright citizen, and an honest man. For the last twenty-five years he had been a consistent member of the Baptist church of this place, and died in the hope of a blissful immortality.

New Advertisements.

ISAAC TAYLOR & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF *Hemlock, Pine, and Oak Bill Timber and Shingles*, Osceola, Clearfield county, Pa. They make a specialty of furnishing to order all kinds of

HEMLOCK AND BILL TIMBER.

Orders taken and any information given by M. M. LOGAN, at his office, over the Union Bank, Huntingdon, Pa.
Jan.24,1872-6mo.

FOR SALE.
A Five-Horse Power Engine and Boiler, with machinery suitable for wagon making, cabinet making, chair making, or any kind of light wood work, will be sold at a bargain. To a good, energetic mechanic, desiring to locate in this place, a good opportunity is offered. For further information inquire of J. A. POLLOCK,
jan.24,'72tf] Huntingdon, Pa.

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKING.—Samuel Hamer & Son have entered into a partnership, and will hereafter conduct the business of Wagon and Carriage Making, at the old stand, in Alexandria, where they will be prepared to do all kinds of light and heavy work. The public are invited to give them a trial. All work warranted.
jan.24,'72-3m] SAMUEL HAMER & SON.

A BARGAIN.
A Farm to lease on easy term, for five or six years, situate on Warrior's Ridge, near Petersburg. Any one who will take it and clear it shall have the proceeds, by paying the taxes. There are eight acres in clover. The house and barn are new. For particulars inquire of Dr. H. Orlady, Petersburg, Pa., or address R. NEFF,
Jan.24,1872-1mo.] Altoona, Pa.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.
[*Estate of David G. Corbin, Sr., dec'd.*]
Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the estate of David G. Corbin, Sr., late of Huntingdon borough, deceased, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make payment, and those having claims, to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
WM. E. CORBIN,
ADAM RUPERT,
Jan.24,1872-6t.] Administrators.

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING in the Post Office, at Huntingdon, Pa., January 22, 1872, when called for say "advertised" and give date.

Beerman & Gregory	Kane James
Dopp Sarah 2	Morgan Rebecca
Denisor David	Neace L.
Goodman Elizabeth	Steel Melvida
Goodman L.	Smiley J. J.
Glasgow Clara	Smith D. B.
Henry Jes

The Huntingdon Journal.

Wednesday Morning, Jan. 24, 1872.

READING MATTER ON EVERY PAGE.

FURTHER DISCOVERIES AND DEVELOPMENTS OF MINERALS IN HUNTINGDON COUNTY.—But a few months ago we gave to the press the discoveries of astonishing quantities of hematite and fossil ores in the neighborhood of Rock Hill Furnace, in the southern section of this county, which was copied far and wide, and now we have the equally gratifying announcement, from the western portion of the county, that ores do not subsist in less abundance in that section than in the other already named. The truth of the matter is, Huntingdon county is one vast field of iron ore, and that with our great facilities for the manufacture of iron cheaply, it cannot be long until she will be one of the greatest iron producing counties in the State.

Messrs. S. & B. R. Hatfield have been prospecting, for the last two years, for minerals, on their lands, attached to their extensive works in Porter township, and they have, by drifting into Tussey's mountain, tapped the Red Reel fossel vein, which has been successfully worked by the Cambria Iron Company, at Marklesburg, paying handsomely, for a number of years. They also sunk a shaft at the base of Tussey's mountain and discovered the hematite and fossil vein, known as the Riddlesburg vein, and on which the Riddlesburg furnaces are partly worked. This vein, as developed by the Messrs. Hatfield, has been pronounced, by James Morley, Esq., Chief Mining Engineer for the Cambria Iron Company, to be the largest body, of this kind of ore, yet discovered on the Warrior's Ridge range, which runs parallel to Tussey's mountain. They have also discovered another hematite ore, and are now mining it, a short distance from the above deposits, which pays well. Messrs. Hatfield propose to sell the lands upon which these discoveries have been made to any parties who desire to go into the iron business in this neighborhood, and in view of the fact that our citizens are about to erect a Rolling Mill, would it not be well to secure such valuable deposits lying so convenient to us? A railroad must, in a very few years, be built up the tow-path of the canal to Williamsburg, and from thence to Martinsburg. This will become necessary by the abandonment of the canal, and in such an event these minerals would almost be at our doors.

In addition to these discoveries, Messrs. Hatfield have discovered a large body of fire clay, overlaid by fire-sand, on their property. It has been introduced into market the last year and has proven to be of a superior quality for puddling furnaces, and for building the inner walls of blast furnaces. Here then in a radius of twenty miles, we have three great coal fields, almost inexhaustable quantities of iron ore, limestone without end, fire clay and the best hearth stone on the continent. Why should not capital be invested where all the raw materials are to be had in a bunch? It is only a question of time. Johnstown and Riddlesburg demonstrate that what we claim can be done and has been done so that it is no longer an experiment. If Johnstown and Danville can haul ore from this region to their works, and make money out of it, why in the name of common sense, can not money be made here?

THE INDIAN DOCTOR.—A newspaper friend of ours is extremely fond of a joke, and at times a little game-making, and under such circumstances, his wit is pretty thoroughly saturated with sarcasm. He is a great reader, and never fails to read that which is meritorious. We hope it will not be amiss to say that he reads all Forney's "recollections" and now and then touches up the egotism, which must necessarily creep into this kind of composition, rather pointedly.

Some years ago he met a certain Doctor V—— of B——. Doctor V—— is generally known as the "Indian Doctor," and knows about as much about physic as a pig knows of chemistry. Our "jokist" determined to show up the pretentions of this quack to a group of intelligent by-standers. He remarked:

"Well, Doctor, how is the practice?" To which the latter replied, "good! good!"

Our friend then asked him whether he made any branch of the practice a speciality. To which V—— answered that he did not, and his interrogator justified his question by saying:

"You know Doctor H—— is very good on the *epluribus unum!*"

"Oh, yes, yes," answered V——. "I know, but I can cure 'em. I cured one of the worst cases, down in Cumberland Valley, I ever saw!"

"And Doctor W——, you know, is great on the *hacienda!*" said our friend.

"Yes, yes," said V——," but I cured two or three cases of 'em after he gave 'em up!"

The explosion which followed disturbed the Doctor's equanimity.

SUMMARY OF NEWS FROM THE LOWER END.—The citizens and tax-payers of this end, are delighted with the new Judge, and the manner in which he dispatches business. Some of the liquor men, and lawless-disposed persons, have been waked up to a sense of their duty to the laws of our Commonwealth by the manner in which our amiable and fearless Judge has been disposing of the cases on trial last week. We trust he will continue in his progressive course, and we will have better morals, shorter sessions of courts, and less taxes.

GAME SEASON.

Our sportsman have had a fine time of it in this part of the county during the game season, which has recently expired. Some fifty wild turkeys and other small game have been shot in Shirley township alone, some of them are now turning their attention to fox-hunting. Harry Baird, of Shirleysburg, has already shot seven foxes, which at three dollars a head for scalp and skin, pays well. These high scalp premiums are making the Foxes, Hawks, Skunks and Owls scarce in these diggings.

DEATHS.

A very distressing death occurred last week in Mt. Union, a little girl four years of age, daughter of Augustus Ammerman, while alone in the room, playing with some dress patterns, it took fire from the stove and communicated with her clothes, causing death the same evening.

On the 15th inst., Mrs. Margaret, wife of Samuel Weight, died at Madden's Mills, in the 38th year of her age.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST.

The revival interest is still progressing in some of the churches, without any abatement. The Methodist congregations in Shirleysburg and Hill Valley, are now in the midst of very interesting revivals, sinners are being converted and backsliders reclaimed.

The Rev. Cyrus Jeffries has organized a church with ten members, in Hill Valley. He is the founder of this new sect. They call themselves "The Church of Christ in America." Rev. Mr. Jeffries has several churches in the southern part of this county.

OLD BOOKS WANTED.—Persons who have copies of Smith's histories of Virginia, New York and New Jersey, Proud's history of Pennsylvania, Rupp's history of counties of Pennsylvania, Ramsey's history of South Carolina, Hutchison's history of Massachusetts and Bay, old histories of America, old travels in America, old memoirs of Americans, old pamphlets of local interest, old pamphlets early printed in America, old almanacs, old newspapers, and everything relative to the revolution of 1776, will do well to confer with the editor of this paper who will buy them at reasonable figures. [jan24-3t.

WATCH PRESENTATION OF THE CASSVILLE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL.—The former pupils of the Cassville Soldiers' Orphan School, at the Anniversary and Reunion, on the 6th of November last, raised, among their own number, funds to buy a handsome gold watch, and appointed a Committee to get it and make the presentation. The Committee consisted of William C. Ream and George W. Lytle, of Blair county, Miss Julia A. Gault, of Centre county, John G. McCauley and Miss Mary E. Kuntzleman, of Huntingdon county. The Committee visited the School, and on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., the following presentation address, (which was prepared by her), was read by Miss Kuntzleman:

Children of the Cassville Soldier's Orphan School:—I once more arise in your presence to read an Essay, and look over those whom I love. We, the former pupils of this School, now on this platform, are a Committee appointed to represent the "Sixteeners," who were present here on the Sixth of last November, when our Re-union took place. We may well say *Re-union*, for I wonder if there were ever a happier set of young folks, than we Sixteeners were on the Sixth of November at this Seminary. It was then our minds wandered back to the times, when we were school children, and gathered here at the singing of this sweet toned bell. Oh, we love to hear its pealing even now! How we wonder where those are, who mingled with us four and five years ago! Are they all situated in good circumstances, leading useful lives, and working out the great object of their existence, and thus showing their gratitude to Pennsylvania, for the interest she has taken in their behalf; or are they living in dreams and idleness? We have a love for those former pupils, that will never die—a brotherly and sisterly feeling that none but *Orphans can* feel. Here we were brought together by the same cause, and for the same purpose. We met as strangers, yet we met on a common platform, for we were all Orphans—Soldiers' Orphans; and learned to be proud of the name. Our fathers had fought, had bled and had died for our country. They left their happy homes and devoted wives, loving children, and dear friends, to meet the foe and face a field of blood and fire! Oh! what must have been the feelings of that father, when sacrificing his life for country, who, only a short time before, had been so happy and contented! What words can describe the dying father's heart when he prayed "Oh! Father, shield a Soldier's wife and for his children care." Yes, the late war made many hearts sad.

When our fathers bade us farewell, with what pride they looked forward to the time when they would return home and find us grown to manhood and womanhood, instead of the small children they left behind. How they loved our innocent prattle, and how their eyes would glow with love and affection, when we were nigh, and how tenderly the arms of protection were thrown around us, if danger was was imminent! But, alas! they never lived to see home and loved ones again. It was then our mother grew old in a few short months. Perhaps her hair grew gray, while she was yet young in years. Perhaps she became thin and pale, the roses that bloomed so sweetly on her cheeks have faded, and the body is clothed in dark emblems to indicate her mournful sorrow of heart.

Then we began to realize that we were *Orphans*, destitute of a father's love and protection, having no one to lean upon for support, but frail mother. Then was Pennsylvania's great heart moved. She pitied the destitute children of her fallen sons, and kindly opened for them a Home. How many poor children would this day be homeless, and perhaps very wicked, had it not been for our noble State and her generous people. Here, in this "Home on the Hillside," we had no need to wonder where our food and clothing would come from—all that was asked of us was to behave and obey—for we had all that was necessary for our worldly comfort, and not worldly but also spiritual welfare, for here we were also taught the way to God—night and morning we had prayers and were directed to walk in the right path. Well do I remember the dear face, the faithful advice and the solem prayers of one of our teachers, (Samuel W. Heaton,) who is with us on earth no more, but whose body lies in the cold grave of yon silent churchyard, while his soul rests with God, free from pain and deceitful things of earth. By the fruit we shall know the tree, and by his works we knew him to be a christian. We must live he est and upright lives if we wish to leave our good mark in the world.

You may say I cannot be good at School, if was at home, I could. But let me tell you, dear children, you can lead religious lives here if you wish, and have fewer temptations than at home. When you go out into the world you will find many stumbling blocks in your pathway, that you do not meet with here. Here you are shut out from many a fashion and folly. I never meet a heartier or cleaner set of children than you are. There are some clad in brighter colors, but they may still have a heavy heart, while you feel content, and think only of the future. Let me then advise you, improve your time, obey your teachers, and when you arrive at the age of sixteen, you will not regret the time spent here. You will learn to value intellectual pleasures above those of sense, and to consider that the hopes of the learned afford more satisfaction than the riches of the ignorant, for it is written "Thou shalt not live on bread alone, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of God."

I often said, before I was sixteen, that I could leave school and never shed a tear, nor say good-bye, but when the time came for me to leave, I could not say good-bye, and I tried in vain to restrain my tears. On my birthday I read a farewell essay, though I had always said I never would write a farewell essay; yet I did so, in spite of my boasting. And I come to see you every year, and feel glad that I have the privilege of doing so. I speak also in behalf of the committee, as well as myself, we are heartily glad to meet you all, and receive such happy greetings. Though, doubtless we have in years past, been disobedient and deserved punishment, still we know it is now all forgiven, forgotten and buried with the past, and we feel there is no enmity between us, and we have never felt sorry we stayed till our time was up, and have always been glad that we received *honorable discharges*. Let me advise you younger boys and girls, never turn your backs on this Soldiers' Orphan School until you can call yourself a "Sixteener," according to laws regulating these schools.

And now, kind Principal, I would say a word to you. We, as a committee, have been appointed by the Sixteeners at our re-union on the 6th of November last, to represent them on this occasion. We have come to visit you, and confer upon you, not as we formerly expected, when we visited you at Christmas, an agreeable surprise, but a more lasting evidence of our respect, than the mere thanks, which we rendered on former occasions, for the many acts of kindness shown us. We all know that there have been some dark days in the history of our school, and that you brought us safely through, even when there was no appropriation made for months, you kindly provided for us, and kept the school together, not knowing whether you would ever receive a recompense from the Commonwealth or not. You trusted to the giver of all things, the prayers of the Soldiers' Orphans, and to the honor and patriotism and gratitude of the Legislators, that your pay must come some day. You were a man of faith, and your faith carried you through. You have been successful, and we believe you have conducted this institution on no selfish principle, but with a wise reference to the physical, intellectual and moral welfare of those committed to your care. Therefore the prayer of the Soldiers' Orphans is that you may have a reward in Heaven, which indeed we believe you will receive.

Although you have enemies, you also have friends—and your friends are not only much more numerous, but are as firm and true as any enemies dare be bitter and unscrupulous. And those who are enemies, only look at the dark side of things. They should remember that everything has two sides, and that fault-finding and misrepresentation are common failings with many persons; for we, who have been so long immediately under your care and control, know that we have received many a kind smile, which encouraged us to persevere, and brightened our prospects for the future. We therefore extend you this present (*handing the watch*) not only for the kindness shown us on the Sixth of November, but, as you will find engraven upon it, as a token of our

"LOVE AND GRATITUDE,"

which we entertain toward you, and we hope you will receive it with as much pleasure as we feel in giving it. You will also find engraven on the cap of the watch these words:

"PRESENTED TO
REV. PROF. A. L. GUSS, A. M.,
PRINCIPAL OF CASSVILLE SOLDIERS' ORPHAN SCHOOL,
by the "Sixteeners" at the Re-union, Nov. 6, 1871."

(The watch is a 3 oz. 18 carat gold case, with Bartlet movement, and is worth $125 00, exclusive of the engraving and guard.)

Kind Professor, I am happy also to inform you that the guard of the watch, plated with such exquisite taste and beauty of workmanship, is made from the hair from the head of your own dear wife, who, on account of her sickness is not able to be with us, at this happy meeting. We are sorry on account of her sickness and absence, for we know full well that to her, no less than to you, are we indebted for the past prosperity of the school. Hoping the guard may please you both, we give it to you, notwithstanding we must acknowledge that we resorted to a little stratagem in getting the hair.

And now, in conclusion, let me say that it is our wish and prayer that the health of Mrs. Guss may be speedily restored to her; and that God may bless each of you with long and useful life, and eventually may we all meet you in Heaven, is the prayer of your former pupils.

REPLY OF PROF. A. L. GUSS.

My dear friends, I must say that although I knew there were some people so envious and malicious that they have been watching my every word and act for years, yet I was not aware, until recently, that you, my former pupils, had determined to set a *watch* upon me. But I am happy to know that there are two kinds of *watches*. Like the moon at which the dog barked, I have gone on attending to my business, and without being very much annoyed at the one kind of *watches*, though I am free to confess that they have been more useful than ornamental, and have served the same general purpose that annoying disappointments and afflictions do, in preventing us from becoming too independent, and in reminding us that we live in a world of pests and troubles. The *watch* you have just set on me also serves a very useful purpose in regulating human affairs—in fact while most of us would willingly dispense with the former, few would be willing to part with the latter.

Watches are a modern invention—the product of the ingenuity of Germany—a land that has given us more useful inventions, and produced more profoundly learned men than any other—and since they took a "nap" in France, they can no longer, in fairness, be called the "dumb Dutch."

My dear young friends, this is certainly one of the proudest and most honored events of my life. It is indeed a high honor to receive so handsome a testimonial of your "Love and gratitude" toward me. I receive it not only with a thousand thanks but with a profound sense of the motives that have prompted you in giving it. I also appreciate it for its own inherent value, for on the proverb that "small favors are to be thankfully received and large ones in proportion" I am glad to regard this as a substantial and valuable gift. I do most fervently trust that the bountiful Giver of every good and perfect gift may bless you all richly in basket and in store; in body and in soul.

It is the glory of my life to have conducted this Orphan School so many years, and to have the esteem and confidence of so many who have spent their allotted time at the school and have now gone forth to active conflict of life. I am very glad also to know that most of your number are doing well, so much so, indeed, that the State Superintendent can mention some of you in his Annual Report to the Governor, as the "fruits of the system." There is a great future for the Soldiers' Orphans. Men will praise, and God will bless Pennsylvania, with her six thousand "Sixteeners." I feel that our noble State will be richer in after years for what she has done for you. And while you so expressively make known to me your "Love and Gratitude" remember that the same sentiments are due our Commonwealth. Be proud of and honor her also, for ingratitude is indeed the basest of all crimes.

This chain, so beautiful, and of material so dear, truly touches the finer feelings of my heart. It suggests "the good wife" as a theme for a long address. But I must dismiss it at this time with this advice to boys and young men: Beware of the girls who have thin white fingers, and pale faces, and are ignorant of all work in good housekeeping, avoid all "entangling alliances" with those women, who, after marriage, must be supplemented with African, Dutch or Irish servants. If you want to keep a wife, get one that can keep a house. I am glad that I can say that I have taught you all that labor is honorable, and ignorance of the ordinary duties of housekeeping disgraceful. I acknowledge that to the industry and economy of her, of whom this watch guard shall ever remind me, I am much indebted for whatever succes I have had in life. And I am glad that none of our girls leave this at sixteen without knowing how to do all the ordinary duties of a good housewife.

The address then went on at considerable length to exhort the younger pupils to so prepare for the duties of life and to so act in life as to make it a success in whatever business or calling they engaged in after leaving school. Reference was made to trials and difficulties of the past history of the school, and to the obstacles to be met and overcome in life everywhere, and all were urged to

"Act well your part in life—there all the honor lies."

In conclusion the speaker said this watch ought to teach us another lesson. It was the lesson of *time*. Two thousand years ago the Latin said *tempes fugit*—time flies. Time passes rapidly—it does not crawl nor creep, nor even walk nor run—it *flies*. It is gone so quick y. It seems as but yesterday when I was a school boy. Oh how rapidly chances for usefulness and self-improvement pass away. Therefore improve the present. Time is short, life is a span. You must get at it now, if you intend to leave the world the wiser and better in consequence of your having lived in it. Always be prepared for life and death. Watch and pray. And again I say unto you, watch!

[Reported by R. M'DIVITT, Esq.]

COURT AFFAIRS.—The following cases, on the civil list, were disposed of during the last week:

Commissioners of Huntingdon county vs. John Nightwine.

This was an action brought to recover a small balance alleged to be due county on a tax duplicate, by the defendant who was collector of taxes in Henderson township. It appeared from the evidence however, that defendant had acted in good faith, and that there was no money due the Commissioners, the whole amount of taxes on the duplicate being accounted for. Verdict for defendant. Musser for plaintiff, Woods & Williamson for defendant.

Dr. John Metz vs Jacob Zerby.

Action of debt, founded on a sealed bill given by defendant in August 1864. The defense consisted in the allegation that the note was signed by him while acting for Menno township, Mifflin county, the money being for the purpose of raising volunteers to fill the quota of that township, under the draft, and that at the time it was given it was understood by both parties that it was a contract with said township and not with defendant. The obligation was signed by the defendant as one of the recruiting committee of Menno township, and the court decided that no evidence could be admitted to explain, alter or contradict that which seemed to be the plain meaning of the instrument sued on, and instructed the jury to find for the plaintiff for the amount of the note, with interest. Petrikin & Massey for plaintiff, Bailey, Musser and Reed for defendant.

Henry Warfel's Administrators for use of Sarah Caldwell vs. George Warfel.

This was simply a question as to the validity of an alleged agreement between the parties, by which the plaintiff was to allow the defendant a deduction on the price of a farm in West township, devised to her, in consideration of his purchasing the same at public sale, and allowing her to remain on the property. The defendant's allegation was to the effect that the agreement was obtained from her by the plaintiff, by the exercise of fraud or duress practised upon her, and consequently was void and of no effect. This allegation not being sustained by the evidence the jury were instructed by the court to find for the plaintiff for the amount of the purchase money remaining unpaid, less the abatement arising under this agreement. Verdict accordingly. Lytles for plaintiff, Lovell for defendant.

Geo. H. Lang vs. Moses Hamer.

Action to recover a book account, brought on appeal from decision of Justice of the Peace. The defence was that a part of the amount claimed was purchase money on some land in Walker township, the contract for the purchase of which has since been rescinded by plaintiff. Verdict for the plaintiff for 12 cents. Woods & Williamson for plaintiff, Petrikin & Massey for defendant.

Martin & Peterson vs. Post & Kopelin.

Action debt. Plaintiffs' *prima facie* case made out, and defendant not appearing, a verdict was rendered for plaintiff, for amount of claim.

K. L. Greene vs B. C. Leonard.

This was an equitable ejectment brought to enforce payment of purchase money on a house and lot, in Clay township, the plaintiff proving tender of deed for the same. The defense consisted in the allegation that the plaintiff purchased the land for him, and that he was not to pay more for it than it cost the plaintiff, and further that by their agreement he was to work out the purchase money at a stipulated amount per day. The plaintiff however, alleged that the agreement concerning the application of the work to the payment of the purchase money on the property was subsequently changed by mutual consent of both parties, and produced his book of original entries, showing a settlement of all accounts between them, including the purchase money on the land, and showing a balance due him of the amount claimed, which settlement was duly signed by the defendant, who on his part denied that he had ever made such settlement or affixed his signature to it. Quite a number of witnesses were examined in regard so the genuineness of the signature which was sworn to by plaintiff and denied on oath by defendant, this question of the varacity of the parties, being the turning point in the case. The jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff for the land described in the writ, to be released on the payment of the amount claimed by him, with interest and costs, within six months. Lovell and Petrikin for plaintiff, Woods & Williamson for defendant.

The Ætna Manufacturing Company vs. Wharton & Maguire.

This was another case depending almost entirely upon the veracity of the parties, as viewed by the jury. The plaintiffs' in the case are engaged in the manufacturing of mowers and reapers, in Salem, Ohio, and defendants became agents for the sale of the same, in 1869. The action was for the recovery of the amount of a promissory note given by defendants in payment of two machines, which had failed to give satisfaction, defendants alleging that by the terms of this agreement they were not to be paid for till they would do so, and that the obligation was given with this express understanding. Quite an amount of evidence was produced, in order to show the inefficiency of the machines, and for and against the assertions of the parties on both sides, and the case was determined by the jury in favor of the defendants. Cremer and Williamson for plaintiffs, Petrikin, M'Murtrie & Fleming for defendants.

Michael J. Martin vs. J. W. Ammerman & Company.

Judgment. Defendant pleads discharge in bankruptcy, and verdict rendered for plaintiff for revival of original judgment against estate off deendant previous to discharge. Matternand Petrikin for plaintiff, Woods & Williamson for defendant.

Jacob F. Little vs. James Fleming, *et. al.*

Ejectment to recover a tract of land, in Jackson township. The plaintiff's *prima facie* case was made out by a regular chain of title, which was denied by the defendants, who alleged that no title had been shown, either by virtue of the statute of limitations, or through the Commonwealth. The leading question in the case was as to whether the possession of the widow of the former owner or occupant of the property was the continuous possession of her husband, and as such entitled the plaintiff, claiming under him, to recover, the defendants claiming under the widow. This question was decided by the court, as a matter of law, in favor of the plaintiff, and the jury were instructed to find accordingly, with $110 as mesne profits. Brown & Bailey for plaintiff, Speer & Fleming for defendants.

THE ROLLING MILL, AND THE DUTY OF OUR CITIZENS.—Every citizen of our town should interest himself in the establishment of this project. It is only in this way that it can succeed. In the western States it is customary for the citizens of a town to pay a large bonus to induce capitalists to locate in their midst and the result is, that the advancement in the price of property pays everybody. No one asks this for the Rolling Mill contemplated, but everybody who can give a helping hand should strain a point to do so. Messrs. Wharton & Miller, to their everlasting credit be it said, immediately offered to give the company, free of charge, all the land necessary for the contemplated object, amounting to between $4000 and $5000. These men deserve the personal thanks of every well-wisher of the town and we hope they will receive them. We want the project to move right along and it can only succeed by everybody, who can do so, supporting it. Let no cold water be thrown upon it but let everybody second the efforts of the company, manfully, and all will be well.

Selling off at cost at No. 420 Hill street.

BRIEF MENTION.

Scarce—Butter.

Plenty—Hen fruit.

Altoona is free from small-pox.

Up in the figures—The price of hay.

The Blair county court is in session.

The latest thing out—Squalling cats.

York county cherry trees are in bloom.

At hand—The season for house hunting.

Lock Haven has ten miles of water pipes.

Still in order—To subscribe for the JOURNAL.

M'Connellsburg is scourged by scarlet fever.

Harrisburg requires compulsory vaccination.

Moving for local option—The temperance men.

For bargains, consult our advertising columns.

Still in quod—That female fifteenth amendment.

Philipsburg has organized a home lecture course.

"Zig-zag developer" is the latest name for whiskey.

Greencastle has a lodge of colored Odd Fellows.

Mad dogs are numerous in the eastern part of the State.

Henry & Co.'s hay packer is in successful operation.

Sore throat, of a mild type, is epidemic in this place.

Rumored—Another strike in the anthracite coal regions.

The weather, on Monday morning, would pass current for winter.

The Pennsylvania Legislature will adjourn on the 28th of March.

Lewistown's Methodist church is enjoying a religious revival.

Newspaper thieves have been operating at Blair's book store.

Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Points, of Bedford, were in town last Wednesday.

It is unlawful for school teachers to be booksellers without license.

The State Editorial Convention meets in Harrisburg on Thursday.

From present indications licensed doggeries will be scarce hereaways.

Approaching completion—Rash Fisher's magnificent new residence.

Compulsory education is the topic for talk just now, all over the country.

A Miss M'Fadden, of Lewistown, recently pieced a quilt containing 8,281 patches.

Public sales are the order of the day. Get your sale bills printed at the JOURNAL office.

We understand the police contemplate a raid on the "devil's pickets" one of these nights. Right!

The efforts at acrobatic feats were numerous on Saturday morning, occasioned by the icy condition of the pavements.

An exchange thinks there is not a sadder scene in this age of the world than to see a family without a newspaper.

Amusing—That cat story told us the other day. The music may have been good, but the finale was anything but pleasant.

Wm. Nesbit, a colored citizen of Altoona, has been appointed a Republican committeeman for the fifth ward of that city.

Leap year parties are popular in many places. The ladies invite the gentlemen to dance, and then wait on them at the supper table.

Mr. Henry Stutzman, an old citizen of this place, and for several years street commissioner, died, at the residence of his son, on Friday last.

RELIGIOUS services are nightly held in the M. E. church, in this place, but a very limited number of persons have evinced a disposition to forsake their evil ways.

The females of one of the Indian tribes in order to keep silence, fill their mouths with water. We know of some who fill theirs with tattle and tea, and then talk straight on.

They advertise "old mountain" whisky in a neighboring State. Some of the cribs hereabouts keep "stagger juice" that will mount in to the head of a loafer quicker than thought.

Postmasters are hereafter to receive mutilated currency, under the new regulations, in payment of stamps and stamped envelopes, on the same terms that it is received by the officers of the treasury department.

Mr. Kauffman has recovered the mare that was stolen from his stable a few nights ago. The thief was tracked to Adams county, where he and the mare were captured. The thief, whose name we have been unable to learn, was lodged in prison, in this place, on Saturday last.

If you wish to see a choice selection of ladies' and gents. chains, charms, pins, &c., call at No. 420 Hill street.

LITERARY NOTICES.—SCRIBNER'S FOR FEBRUARY.—Scribner's Monthly for February contains some very remarkable articles. Prof. Hayden's paper on the last Yellowstone Exploration confirms the graphic accounts before published in this Magazine; and the illustrations, drawn by the celebrated artist, T. Moran, who accompanied the expedition, are exceedingly curious and effective. R. H. Seeley tells us precisely what we want to know about "The Mormons and their Religion." This article is accompanied by capital illustrations of places in and near Salt Lake City, as well as by portraits of many of the chief men and of one of Brigham's daughters, who is an actress. Prof. Wells gives an interesting illustrated description of "The Charities of the Fatherland," with some valuable suggestions concerning Protestant Sisterhoods. A writer whose name is not given, but who is evidently well informed, contributes one of the most important magazine articles that have lately appeared, on the "Defects of the National Banking System." "How One Woman Kept her Husband" is the title of a new and powerful story by Saxe Holm, author of "Esther Wynn's Love-letters." The readers of Scribner's scan with eagerness the table of contents of each number in search of something more from the pen of this mysterious writer. "Back-log Studies—Renewed" is in Warner's wittiest and most suggestive style; and Mrs. R. S. Greennough's "Christine Nilsson and her Maestro" is a charming piece of reminiscence. "At His Gates," Mrs. Oliphant's new story, is one of her best. "Wilfrid Cumbermede," by George Macdonald, is continued, and will soon be published in book form. Mr. Barnes' spirited poem, "The Fox-Hunters," is beautifully illustrated by John Bolles, and gives a wintry flavor to the opening pages. David Gray's graceful verse, "The Happy Time," are accompanied by a dreamy design; and there is a beautiful little poem by Louisa Bushnell, and a hitherto unpublished ballad by Peebe Cary. In "Topics of the Time" Dr. Holland protests against "Triflers on the Platform," describes the merits and demerits of "American and European Railways," and says something about "Dressing the Girls." "The Old Cabinet" discourses briefly on "A Secret Drawer," "The Winter Exhibition," "Something About Criticism," "The Danger," "Home and Society" and "Culture and Progress Abroad" are well filled; and in "Culture and Progress at Home," among other things are noticeable critiques of "William Hunt's Pictures," "Santley," the singer and "Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney." The "Etchings" consist of a full-page outline sketch, by Worth, of the Academy of Music."

OUR EIRESIDE FRIEND.—This is the name of a new eight page original and illustrated story and family weekly, published by Messrs. Waters, Eberts & Co., Chicago. The paper presents a neat and pleasing appearance, and exhibits much taste in its make up. Its contents are varied, and rich in interest and full of instruction. It contains well-written continued stories of great interest, beautifully illustrated, and entertaining short stories, sketches, poems, etc., with departments especially devoted to the Farmer, the Housewife and Children. One of the principle features of this number is Will. M. Carleton's great Poem, "The Burning of Chicago," which the Publishers have beautifully illustrated. Our Fireside Friend will find a welcome to every family circle. The Publishers will send a specimen copy free to any address.

SWEET SIXTEEN! *The Schoolday Visitor Magazine* comes this month in the full flush and bounding health of "Sweet Sixteen," and right heartily do we welcome it and give it our New Year's greeting. We wish all our boys and girls could become acquainted with this charming Young Folks' Magazine, for we know they could not help liking it and wanting it, for it is only one dollar a year. The *Visitor* is firmly established, being now in its Sixteenth year, and is in every line, true and pure and good. A story from Henry Castleman, the great story writer for boys and girls, commences in the January number, entitled "Our Fellows," which will delight everybody, we are sure, who reads it. Send a green stamp to J. W. DAUGHADAY & CO., Publishers, Philadelphia, Pa., and get a specimen number of the *Visitor*.

THE ALDINE FOR FEBRUARY.—The current number of *The Aldine* is a worthy successor to the glorious January issue, which was so universally hailed as the challenge of America to the artistic world. The past history of this periodical seems to forbid any misgivings in regard to the capacity of its conductors for a sustained effort, and the public may confidently look for that steady progession toward the highest possible excellence which is a marked feature as we turn the pager of last year's volume.

The first illustration of the number before us is "Zekle's Courtin'," by Frank Beard, a thoroughly American ("down east" American), picture—

"He stood a spell on one foot fust,
Then stood a spell on 'tother,
And on which one he felt the wust
He couldn't ha' told ye nuther."

An "Old Mill in the Wyoming Valley," by F. T. Vanne, is a picturesque bit of Pennsylvania scenery. A series of illustrations of the Adirondack region, the famous North Woods of New York, is worthily commenced with a magnificent full page view by George Smillie, entitled "Morning on the Ausable." The rising sun, dispelling the mists of early dawn, discloses a scene of wood, mountain, and water of the rarest beauty. "The Truants," by Miss M. L. Stone, is a natural and attractively drawn group of boys, just such boys as might be seen playing "hookey" anywhere in this great country of common schools. But the feature of this number is the full-page cut, "Manifest Destiny," after a drawing by W. M. Cary. An Indian in hot pursuit of a buffalo bull, is intercepted and foiled of his game by a white man, whose drawn revolver and determined gaze very plainly announces that he considers the animal ahead his meat. The headlong rush of pursuers and pursued is a powerful effect and is handled in a masterly manner. The truth to nature of Mr. Cary's drawing is shown in the careful delineation of even the wild grasses and shrubs of the plains; from the looks of the mountains we should judge the scene to be somewhere in the Yellowstone region. Mr. Stoddard furnishes an original poem to accompany the picture and treats the Indian question in a truly western spirit, rather novel as compared with the usual flow of sentiment from the east. There are some beautiful specimens of the highly ornate architecture of Portugal and the beginning of a series of illustrations by Gilbert Burling—Our Feathered Pets—"The Song Sparrow" receives the attention of Mr. Burling's pen as well as pencil, and this feature will be by no means the least attractive which *The Aldine* offers to people of refined taste. We are glad to learn that *The Aldine* is meeting a very flattering success, not alone from the larger and wealthier towns, but from the smallest hamlets and newest neighborhoods, showing that this country is fully prepared to support the highest forms of art. We should be pleased to hear that our town was well represented among the patrons of *The Aldine*. The publishers are James Sutton & Co., 23 Liberty street, New York, and the subscription price is $5 which includes a handsome oil chromo. If any of our subscribers will send us $3.75 we will send them *The Aldine* for the year 1872.

GAIL HAMILTON, EDITOR, AT TEN DOLLARS PER DAY.—Gail Hamilton has recently been engaged as one of the Editors of Wood's Household Magazine, at a salary of three thousand dollars, which is about ten dollars per day. How a monthly Magazine of forty-eight pages, including contributions from the best writers at from twenty-five to two hundred dollars per article, can afford to pay from one thousand to three thousand dollars salary, is a financial problem which only Mr. Wood has yet demonstrated.

THE AMERICAN WORKING PEOPLE.—A copy of this neat quarto monthly, published by the Iron World Publishing Company, of Pittsburg, has been placed on our table. It is the right thing rightly named. It is just what the American Mechanic wants, put up at such a cost that every body can afford to subscribe, and moreover it is what it pretends to be—a journal for the WORKING PEOPLE. Price $1.50. Address, Iron World Publishing Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

THE BRETHREN ALMANAC.—We have received from the publisher, H. R. Holsinger, Dale City, Pa., a copy of the Brethren Almanac, which is gotten up in good style, containing all the usual compitations contained in almanacs and much other readable matter. We recommend it to the Brethren.

A good second-hand Sewing Machine for sale cheap, at Geo. F. Marsh's.

"HOW TO GO WEST."—Forty years ago, Illinois was as far West as most people wished to go, and journeys were made in the legendary "Prairie Schooner," but in these days of Progress and Improvement, the word West has come to mean Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Colorado, California and the Territories, and the traveler reaches almost any point therein by a splendid Line of Railroad.

This line of Railroad is the BURLINGTON ROUTE, which starts from Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R.; from Indianapolis over the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Short Line, and from Logansport, over the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw R. R., and running through BURLINGTON, reaches Omaha, Lincoln, Nebraska City, St. Joseph, Atchison, Leavenworth and Kansas City, connecting with the Union Pacific, Kansas Pacific, and other Railroads running from those cities.

Always go "By way of Burlington," and you will sure to be right.

The Burlington Route has admirably answered the question "How to go West?" by the publication of a truthful and interesting document, filled with facts in regard to Time, Connections, Accommodations, rates of Fare, and other interesting items, and illustrated by a large map, truthfully showing the whole West, which they distribute free of charge. Copies, and additional information, can be obtained by addressing, General Passenger Agent, B. & M. R. R. tf.

Fine Toilet Soaps, cheap, and Bird Seed at ten cents per pound, at Read's Drug Store. 3t

If you want to buy cheap call at C. M. Africa's, No. 420, Hill street.

Window Glass and Putty at Patton's.
March 22, tf.

Persons wanting a Sewing Machine will find it to their advantage, in many respects, to call on M. M. Logan & Co., Huntingdon, Pa., agents for the Howe Shuttle Sewing Machine. [jan10-3t.

WANTED—An apprentice to learn the Tailoring trade. The applicant must be able to read and write. Apply soon to
GEO. F. MARSH,
Merchant Tailor.

BOOTS AND SHOES AT COST.—The undersigned, desiring to close business, will sell his stock of Boots and Shoes at *Cost*. Persons wanting bargains should call at once.
GEORGE SCHAFER.

WANTED—Either to buy out, or an interest in, a store that is doing a good business. Good reference can be given. Address, with particulars, P. O. Box 308, Tyrone, Pa.
jan.3-4t]

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD—*Report of Coal Shipped:*

	TONS.
For the week ending Jan. 20, 1872	6,151
Same date last year	4,071
Increase for week	2080
Decrease for week	
Shipped for the year 1871	17,941
Same date last year	11,700
Increase for year 1871	6241

WANTED—A loan of from $500 to $1000, for one year or upwards, on best of security. Persons having money to loan will please address G. B., P. O. Box 103, Huntingdon, Pa. 2t

My retail Coal business having passed into the hands of the firm of Robt. U. Jacob & Co., all persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and settle as soon as possible, so that my old accounts may be closed. I would also return thanks to my customers for past patronage and hope they will continue their favors to the new firm, who will carry on the business at the old stand. Office 105 Fourth st. ROBT. U. JACOB.
June 21, 1871.

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

Reported Weekly for the JOURNAL by Henry & Co.

HUNTINGDON PA., Jan. 23, 1872.

	Wholesale.	Retail.
BUTTER	$ 25	$ 30
COFFEE, O. G. Java	26	28
" Maricabo	21@24	23@25
" Rio, choice	20@25	28
" Rio, good	19@20	21
" Rio, fair	17@19	20
" O. G. Java, roasted		33
" Maricabo, " "		28
" Rio, choice, "		26
" Rio, good, "		20
EGGS		25
FLOUR, white wheat	7	50
" red wheat	675 to	7 00
WHEAT, white, per bush		1 40
" red, "		1 30
RYE		85
CORN		70
OATS		40
MOLASSES, Port Rico		60
" New Orleans

Farm and Household.

Winter Treatment and Disease of Cows.

During the coming months, too much attention cannot be given to the feeding and care of cows. Success in milk or flesh depends very largely upon Winter treatment. Differences in breed may account to a considerable extent for difference in quality and yield of milk and readiness of acquiring flesh, but very often food and care will be found to exert a paramount influence. Judicious care and suitable breeds are, of course essential to the very highest success. But whatever the breed the effect of the right kind of treatment will be both marked and remunerative. Above all, try by judicious treatment to keep them in perfect health, as many dairymen in this country are very much troubled with their cows aborting.

When abortion occurs in the Winter—December or January—they scarcely ever amount to anything for milk for the coming season. The time is so long before they get to grass, and cold weather is so unfavorable, that it is found quite difficult to keep them in milk even in cases where they have carried their young nearly to the usual time. When warm and comfortable stables are provided, and plenty of roots with early cut hay are fed in connection with meal, a cow may occasionally be got in milk. But in the majority of cows the experience of farmers here is that it does not pay to milk them. The usual course is to turn the stock as soon as it can be conveniently done, and fill up the herd in the Spring with healthy animals. One great cause of abortion in cows we think is boys, dogs and stanchions.

An old dairy farmer in this county, who lived some thirty-five years, on the same farm, and last spring sold out his farm, stock, hay, &c., says he never kept a dog, and always tied his cows with a chain, instead of putting them into stanchions, and he never had a case of abortion among his cows. His observation is, that where there are no dogs or stanchions, there are few abortions. But what is particulary worthy of observation, in this case, is the fact that the same cows, still kept on the same farm, and fed this Winter principally on old hay, instead of that cut last season—the same kind of hay that they have fed on in Winter past—are aborting seriously. The only changes in their management observable is the introduction of stanchions and somewhat less generous feeding. Such facts it seems to us, are worth attention. It cannot be denied that stanchions allow less freedom of motion, and render lying down and getting up much more difficult than ropes. We have seen cows in the Spring, before calving, unable to rise on the slippery floor without assistance or being released from the staunchions. Besides, they are continually reaching and pushing for their feed, and is not a strange thing, at such times to see a cow's hind feet slip back and the cow fall. This must be very straining across the small of the back. As to worrying cows with a dog, it cannot be too strongly condemned, for it not only affects their disposition and the yield of milk, but renders them liable to all sorts of accidents.

Prolapsus Uteri, or Falling of the Womb, is apt to occur among cows not well cared for during the Winter. It is a dangerous thing, and in most cases so far as we can learn, terminates fatally under the common modes of treatment which suggests themselves to farmers. If this should happen, first wash the parts with great care, and the utmost delicacy of touch, using blood-warm water (100°F) and a soft sponge; when perfectly clean replace the protruding organ, passing it back gradually until all is returned and pushed well within. Then provide a narrow stall where the cow will be obliged to stand or lie with her head lower than her hind-quarters. Watch her carefully, and if the *prolapsus* recurs, repeat the operation, not neglecting washing with tepid water as described. Then, punching the holes with a sharp awl, taking two or three stiches in the *vulva* with silvered wire of the size of bell-wire, cutting off the wire for each stitch, and uniting the end by a twist at one side. In case silvered wire cannot be got, strong silk twist may be used, each twist being tied separately and the thread cut. An opening at the lower end big enough to insert two fingers must be left for the passage of urine. The sewing is of a very painful operation to the cow.

Another great trouble farmers often have with their cows, is inflammation of the udder or garret. In cases where the inflammation is confined to the superficial parts of the udder, as evinced by the uniform swelling of its substance, cold and astringent applications have been used with advantage, but, on the whole, the safest application, and the most successful one, is hot fomentations. This may be applied by means of pledgets of tow placed between the udder and supporting bandage and kept soaked by pouring hot water over it every ten or fifteen minutes. The most efficient mode, however, is by placing a bucket beneath the udder containwater hotter than the hand can well bear, and applying the water by means of a blanket, thickly folded, and alternately dipped in the bucket and applied against the udder, and maintained by two persons holding the four corners, and placed on the two sides of the animal. The fomentations should be kept up for an hour or more, at a time, additions of hot water being made at intervals to keep up the requisite temperature. This should be repeated three or four times a day. On suspending fomentations, the udder may be dried and rubbed with the stimulating liniment above mentioned, or, in bad cases, a large linseed-meal poultice applied and the addition of a little extract of belladonna to either will serve materially to mitigate the suffering—*Amer. Stock Journal.*

New Advertisements.

WHOLESALE MANUFACTORY OF

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Huntingdon, Pa.

The attention of Merchants is called to our

Mens' Farming Balmoral Plow Shoes.

Mens' Brogan Shoes.

Mens' Kip Boots.

Mens' all Calf Boots.

Women's and Misses' Calf Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

Women's and Misses' Tampico Goat, Polish and Balmoral Shoes.

All the Calf and Kip we work is Country Tanned, Slaughtered Stock, no Steam Tanned Stock used.

All goods put up in the most THOROUGH and SUBSTANTIAL MANNER.

All our own Stock and Work guaranteed.

For Terms, Prices, &c., address

THE KEYSTONE BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTURING CO.,

oct4-1y. HUNTINGDON, PA.

1871. 1871.

CARPETS!! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!

FALL STOCK.

AT LOWEST PRICES!

JAMES A. BROWN

Is constantly receiving at his new

CARPET STORE,

IN

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

525½ Hill Street.

Beautiful Patterns of Carpets, fresh from the looms of the manufacturers. His stock comprises

BRUSSELS, INGRAINS,
VENITIAN, WOOL DUTCH,
COTTAGE, HEMP,
LIST and RAG CARPETS
CARPET CHAIN,
COCOA AND CANTON MATTINGS,
FLOOR, STAIR AND TABLE

OIL CLOTHS,

and a large stock of

WALL PAPER,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Drugget, Velvet Rugs, Door Mats, Extra Carpet Thread and Binding. I make a speciality of furnishing Churches and Lodges at City Prices, and invite Furnishing Committees to call and see goods made expressly for their purposes.

Buyers will *save money* and be better suited by going to the *regular* Carpet and Oil Cloth Store, for any of the above goods. I defy competition in prices and variety of beautiful patterns.

I have also the Agency for the Orignal HOWE SEWING MACHINE, IMPROVED, so well known as the best Family Machine in the world

Call at the CARPET STORE and see them.

JAMES A. BROWN.

nov. 1, 1871.

ROSADALIS!!

THE INGREDIENTS THAT compose ROSADALIS are published on every package, therefore it is *not* a secret preparation, consequently

PHYSICIANS PRESCRIBE IT.

It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, and all diseases of the blood.

ONE BOTTLE OF ROSADALIS

will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

THE UNDERSIGNED PHYSICIANS

haved used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

DR. T. C. PUGH, of Baltimore.
DR. T. J. BOYKIN, "
DR. R. W. CARR "
DR. F. O. DANNEDLY, "
DR. J. S. SPARKS, of Nicholasville, Ky.
DR. J. L. McCARTHA, Columbia, S. C.
DR. A. B. NOBLES, Edgecomb, N. C.

USED AND ENDORSED BY

J. B. FRENCH & SONS, Fall River, Mass.
F. W. SMITH, Jackson. Mich.
A. F. WHEELER, Lima, Ohio.
B. HALL, Lima, Ohio.
CRAVEN & CO., Gordonsville, Va.
SAMUEL G. M'FADDEN, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the Medical Profession we guarantee a Fluid Extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

Rosadalis is sold by all druggists, price $1.50 per bottle. Address

DR. CLEMENTS & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
sept6,1y. BALTIMORE, MD.

JOHN READ, AGENT, Huntingdon, Pa.

W. BUCHANAN. P. ALLISON. J. M. BUCHANAN.

509 Hill St., Huntingdon, Pa.

THIS is the place to get your fruit jars and tin cans wholesale and retail, also a fine assortment of jelly glasses.

COOKING STOVES.

We have the cheapest, largest and best assortment this side of Philadelphia. We keep Spears' Calorific, Excelsior, Penn, Olive Branch, Morning Light, Cottage, Star, and Regulator. We warrant every stove.

WOOD AND WILLOW WARE,

JAPANED WARE, TIN and PAINTED WARE, &c., &c., &c., &c.

Persons going to House Keeping can get every article they need from a clothes pin up to a cooking stove.

ROOFING, SPOUTING,

and all kinds of Job Work done at short notice. Give us a call and we feel satisfied you can save money. july 12.

GRAND DEPOT FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC THAT HE

HAS JUST OPENED A

SPLENDID STOCK OF NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

CALL AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

Jan. 4, '71.

FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

GO TO THE

"JOURNAL BUILDING."

New Advertisement.

THOMAS FISHER. H. C. FISHER. THOS. C. FISHER.

FISHER & SONS,

PROPRIETORS

of the

HUNTINGDON MILLS.

Manufacturers of

FLOUR, FEED, GROUND PLASTER, &C

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

DRY GOODS, GROERIES, FISH, SALT, &C.

A Specialty made of

CARPETS, OIL CLOTH & MATTINGS

March 8, 1871.

S. E. HENRY, T. S. JOHNSTON, } { S. H. ISENBERG, B. F. ISENBERG.

HENRY & CO.,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Wholesal and Retail Dealers in

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS,
FURS, CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
CLOTHING, IRON,
NAILS, GLASS,
PUTTY, OILS,
PAINTS, SALT, PLASTER, &C., &C.

Proprietors of the WARRIOR RIDGE FLOURING MILLS.

Flour and Feed constantly on hand.

CASH paid for all kinds of grain. Produce taken in exchange for goods at the Mammoth Store. Feb. 15, 1871.

GLAZIER & BRO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERHANDIS E,

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
BOOTS,
SHOES,
HATS,
&c. &c.,

SMITH Street, between Washington and Mifflin

GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
QUEENSWARE,

WASHINGTON Street, near Smith.

Jan. 18, '71.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF

FALL AND WINTER GOODS

at the Cheap Store of

BENJAMIN JACOBS,

Corner of the Diamond, in Saxton's Building

I have just received a large stock of Ladies' elegant Dress Goods, Gentlemens' Furnishing Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats and Caps of all kinds, in endless variety, for ladies, gentlemen, misses and children.

CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
GROCERIES,

Coffee, Teas of all kinds, best and common Syrups, Spices, &c. Tobacco and Segars, wholesale and retail.

These goods will be sold as cheap, if not *cheaper*, than any other house in town. "Quick sales and small profits," is my motto.

Thankful for past patronage, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

January 4, 1871.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no Lac Sulphur—No Sugar of Lead—No Litharge—No Nitrate of Silver, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN, and EFFICIENT,—desideratums LONG SOUGHT FOR AND FOUND AT LAST!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Gray, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents headaches, cures all humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural heat. *As a Dressing for the Hair it is the best article in the market.*

DR. G. SMITH, Patentee, Ayer, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTOR BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for NATURA'S HAIR RESTORATIVE, and take no other.

☞ Send two three cent stamps to Proctor Brothers for a "Treatise on the Human Hair." The information it contains is worth $500,00 to any person. [my.1071-yr.

For sale by JOHN READ, Huntingdon.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF BOOTS AND SHOES, AT SHAFFER'S NEW STORE.

CHEAPER THAN THE CHEAPEST.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his old friends and customers, that he has just received from the East a large and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES!

For Men, Women and Children,

which he is prepared to sell a trifle lower than any other establishment in town. Being a practical shoemaker, and having had considerable experience, he flatters himself that his stock cannot be surpassed in the county.

Give him a call, at the

CHEAP BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

(*West end of the Diamond*)

HUNTINGDON. PA.

Customer work made to order. in a neat and durable manner.

GEO. SHAFFER.

Jan. 4. '71.

LUKE REILLY.

MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN

BREAD, CAKES, PIES, CONFECTIONERY,

AND DEALER IN

GROCERIES, SYRUPS, &c., &c., &c.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Bakery on Moore street, and Store at the Corner of Fourth and Allegheny.

Dealers will be supplied at prices as low as can be had from Philadelphia. [ap.20,'71.

FOR SALE.—ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CHOICE BUILDING LOTS in West Huntingdon, Pa. FIFTY of these lots will, for a short time, be offered at *low prices*, ranging from $100 to $150. *Terms easy.* Apply to or address

nov29-tf R. ALLISON MILLER.

C. M. AFRICA'S

Fancy candy, toy and variety store is now stocked with a choice selection of french and common candies, nuts, raisins, figs, etc. The largest assortment of toys in town just received. Gold, silver, plated, and french horn jewelry, bracelets, chains, pocket books, combs, china and wax dolls, cigars, tobacco, pipes, etc. Come and examine my stock before buying elsewhere. C. M. AFRICA,

sept27-6m No. 420, next door to P. O.

Travellers' Guide.

HUNTINGDON AND BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

Winter Arrangement.

On and after Saturday, November 25th, 1871, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL	STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS. ACCOM.	MAIL
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
LE 5 40	LE 8 10	Huntingdon	AR 9 00	AR 4 38
5 47	8 20	Long Siding	8 49	4 29
6 00	8 34	McConnellstown	8 34	4 13
6 07	8 41	Pleasant Grove	8 27	4 06
6 29	8 53	Markleburg	8 14	3 51
6 23	9 06	Coffee Run	8 02	3 36
6 49	9 14	Rough and Ready	7 53	3 28
6 54	9 28	Cove	7 38	3 13
7 00	9 33	Fishers Summit	7 33	3 08
7 30	10 00	Saxton	7 00	2 52
7 47	10 18	Riddlesburg	6 43	2 34
7 54	10 26	Hopewell	6 37	1 20
8 12	10 46	Pipers Run	6 20	2 08
8 32	11 06	Tatesville	6 00	1 48
8 47	11 20	Bloody Run	5 48	1 34
8 52	11 25	Mount Dallas	54	1 30
8 59	11 32	Ashcom's Mills	5 37	1 22
9 04	11 36	Lutzville	5 33	1 18
9 09	11 40	Hartley's Mills	5 29	1 14
9 16	11 47	Jamesons	5 22	1 07
AR 9 23	11 54	Bedford	LE 5 15	1 00

SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH.

LE 7 29	LE 10 05	Saxton	AR 7 10	AR 2 45
7 35	10 20	Coalmont	6 55	2 30
7 40	10 25	Crawford	6 50	2 25
AR 7 50	AR 10 35	Dudley	LE 6 40	LE 2 15
		Broad Top City		

JOHN M'KILLIPS, SUPT.

Huntingdon, Sept 21, 1871.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.

Winter Arrangement.

WESTWARD MAIL	THROUGH PASSENGER	24 MILE WAY PASSENGER	MIXED TRAIN	STATIONS.	EASTWARD HUN. SHUIG ACCOM.	MAIL	PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS
P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M
4 56	6 12	11 14	10 41	N. Hamilton	1001	4 00	.....
5 04	6 18	11 21	10 55	Mt. Union	9 53	3 53	.....
5 12	6 26	11 30	11 10	Mapleton	9 45	3 45	.....
5 20	6 34	11 37	11 26	Mill Creek	9 37	3 37	.....
5 35	6 45	11 53	11 50	HUNTINGDON	9 24	3 24	11 15
5 54	7 02	12 11	12 20	Petersburg	9 06	3 08	.....
6 03	7 10	12 21	12 32	Barree	8 58	3 00	.....
6 10	7 17	12 28	12 40	Spruce Creek	8 51	2 53	10 50
6 20	7 29	12 42	1 00	Birmingham	8 39	2 42	.....
6 32	7 45	12 50	1 08	Tyrone	8 32	2 35	10 34
6 44	7 45	1 01	1 22	Tipton	8 23	2 26	.....
6 50	7 50	1 07	1 30	Fostoria	8 18	2 21	.....
6 55	7 54	1 11	1 36	Bell's Mills	8 14	2 17	10 19
7 15	8 10	1 30	2 00	Altoona	7 55	2 00	10 05
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.	P. M.

All trains East and West, with the exception of the Pacific Express East, which is followed closely by the Harrisburg Accommodation, stop at Huntingdon.

The Fast Line Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 58 P. M., and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 P. M.

The Pacific Express Westward leaves Huntingdon at 7 45 A. M. and arrives at Altoona at 9 05 A. M.

The Southern Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 07 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 5 20 A. M.

Cincinnati Express, Westward, leaves Huntingdon at 2 19 A. M., and arrives at Altoona at 3 45 A. M.

The Fast Line, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 12 50 A M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 3 55 A. M.

The Cincinnati Express, Eastward, leaves Huntingdon at 7 05 P. M., and arrives at Harrisburg at 10 35 P. M.

NORTH CENTRAL RAILWAY.—On and after th, trains will leave Harrisburg, as follows:

NORTHWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL	FAST LINE	ELMIRA EXPRESS	ERIE EXPRESS
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P M
Harrisburg, Leave	1 45	4 40	10 55	10 40
Harrisburg, Arrive			P. M.	A. M.
Williamsport, Arrive	6 30	8 30	2 05	2 00
Elmira,	10 55		5 30	5 25
Canandaigua,			8 25	8 10
Rochester,			9 35	9 20
Buffalo,			12 50	12 10
Suspension Bridge,			1 20	12 30
Niagara Falls,			1 30	12 40
			A. M.	P M

SOUTHWARD.

STATIONS.	BUFFALO EX	ACCOM'D'N	PACIFIC EX	EXPRESS	MAIL
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Harrisburg, leave	4 05	7 30	11 45	7 35	2 15
Baltimore, arrive	7 20	P. M.	P. M.	10 45	6 50
		12 00	3 00	A. M.	
Washington, arrive	10 00		5 05	5 50	10 00

ED. S. YOUNG, General Passenger Agent.

Dec. 20, 1871.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANG

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 13TH, 1871.

Great Trunk Line from the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York as follows: at 2.45, 8.10, a. m., and 2.00 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 10.07 a. m.,3.42and 9.45 p. m. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 2.45 a. m. train without change.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00a. m. 12.30 noon and 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 7.30, 8.39 a. m., and 3.30 p. m. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.00 p. m. train from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Allentown and Philadelphia at 8.10 a. m., 2.00 and 4.05 p. m., stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations; the 4.05 p. m. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad leave Harrisburg at 3.40 p. m.

East Pennsylvania Railroad trains leave Reading for Allentown, Easton and New York at 4.34, 10.40 a. m., and 4.05 p. m. Returning, leave New York at 9.00 a. m., 12.30 Noon and 5.00 p. m. and Allentown at 7.20 a. m. 12.25 Noon, 2.15, 4.25 and 8.35 p. m.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 a. m., connecting with similar train on East Penna. Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.20 p. m., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 9.00 a. m. and 2.30 p. m., Herndon at 10.00 a. m., Shamokin at 5.40 and 11.15 a. m., Ashland at 7.05 a. m., and 12.43 noon, Mahanoy City at 7.51 a. m. and 1.20 p. m., Tamaqua at 8.35 a. m. and 2.10 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad at 8.15 a. m., for Harrisburg, and 11.45 a. m., for Pinegrove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottsville at 5.40 a. m., passes Reading at 7.30 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia at 10.20 a. m. Returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.45 p. m., passes Reading at 7.35 p. m., arriving at Pottsville at 9.20 p. m.

Pottstown Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 7.00 a. m., returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4.15 p. m.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 7.20 a. m., and 6.15 p. m., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. Returning leave Lancaster at 8.20 a. m. and 3.25 p. m, and Columbia at 8.15 a. m. and 3.15 p. m.

Perkiomen Railroad trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 7.25, 9.05 a. m., 3.00 and 5.45 p. m.; returning, leave Schwenksville at 6.45, 8 10 a. m., 12.50 Noon and 4.45 p. m. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Pickering Valley Railroad trains leave Phœnixville at 9.10 a. m., 3.05 and 5.55 p. m.; returning, leave Byers at 6.50 a. m., 12.45 noon, and 4.20 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 a. m. and 1.15 and 6.30 p. m., returning leave Mount Pleasant at 7.15, 11.25 a. m. and 2.54 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 a. m., 2.05 and 5.20 p. m., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.55 a. m., 12.50 noon, and 5.15 p. m., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: leave New York at 5.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 8.00 a. m. and 3.15 p. m., (the 8.00 a. m. train running only to Reading,) leave Pottsville at 8.00 a. m., leave Harrisburg at 2.45 a. m. and 2.00 p. m.; leave Allentown at 8.35 p. m.; leave Reading at 7.15 a. m. and 9.50 p. m. for Harrisburg, at 4.34 a. m. for New York, at 9.40 a. m. and 4.15 p. m. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Asst. Supt. & Eng. Mach'ry.

nov.29,'71.]

THE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD will commence running through trains on Monday, 1st proximo.

For the present, the train will leave Cumberland for Pittsburgh at 3:15 A. M., but this will be changed so soon as a Summer Schedule is adopted.

The Accommodation Train will leave at 9 A. M.

D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

May 28, '71

Miscellaneous.

NEW STORE,

NEW GOODS,

and LOW PRICES,

AT 313 HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has opened a Variety Store at No. 313 *Hill* street, where all kinds of goods can be had as cheap as at any other establishment in the county. *His* line of

DRY-GOODS,
GROCERIES,
NOTIONS, &C.,

is complete, and will be sold at reasonable prices. *He* is agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine.

B. L. SILKNITTER.

MILLINERY STORE.

Mrs. Katy A. Silknitter, has opened a fashionable Millinery and Dress Making establishment at 313½ *Hill* street, and respectfully asks a share of public patronage.

Work will be done in the best style, and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of Patterns for sale cheap. She is in receipt of all the latest styles and is prepared to execute all kinds of work in her line in a style that cannot fail to please the most fastidious. Call and examine.

May 24, 1871.

WM. WILLIAMS, MANUFACTURER OF

MARBLE MANTLES, MONUMENTS.

HEADSTONES, &C.,

HUNTINGDON, PA

PLASTER PARIS CORNICES,

MOULDINGS. &C

ALSO SLATE MANTLES FURNISHED TO ORDER.

Jan. 4, '71.

New Advertisements.

TO ADVERTISERS:

THE HUNTINGDON JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED

EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING

BY

J. R. DURBORROW & J. A. NASH.

Office corner of Washington and Bath Sts.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM

IN

CENTRAL PENNSYLVANIA.

CIRCULATION 1700.

HOME AND FOREIGN ADVERTISE MENTS INSERTED ON REASONABLE TERMS.

A FIRST CLASS NEWSPAPER

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance. $2 50

within six months. $3.00 if not paid within the year.

JOB PRINTING:

ALL KINDS OF JOB WORK DONE

WITH

NEATNESS AND DISPATCH,

AND IN THE

LATEST AND MOST IMPROVED STYLE,

SUCH AS

POSTERS OF ANY SIZE,
CIRCULARS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS,
BALL TICKETS,
PROGRAMMES,
CONCERT TICKETS,
ORDER BOOKS,
SEGAR LABELS,
RECEIPTS,
LEGAL BLANKS,
PHOTOGRAPHER'S CARDS,
BILL HEADS,
LETTER HEADS,
PAMPHLETS,
PAPER BOOKS,
ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.,

Our facilities for doing all kinds of Job Printing superior to any other establishment in the county. Orders by mail promptly filled. All letters should be addressed,

J. R. DURBORROW & CO.

Boots, Shoes and Leather.

REMOVED TO THE NORTH EAST Corner of the Diamond.

CAN'T BE BEATEN!

JOHN H. WESTBROOK

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity that he has just received from the city a new and splendid stock of

LEATHERS,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,

Hosiery, Shoe Findings, Carpet Sacks, Trunks, &c., &c., &c., &c.

All of which he is prepared to sell at greatly reduced prices.

Don't forget the new stand in the Diamond. Old customers and the public generally are invited to call.

Jan. 4, '71.

DOWN WITH PRICES.

WILLIAM AFRICA

has just opened up a large and varied assortment of

BOOTS,
SHOES,
LADIES' GAITERS,
GLOVE KID SHOES,

and a large supply of heavy work, suitable for men and boys, at very low prices.

I have at all times an assortment of

HANDSOME BOOTS AND SHOES

on hand, which will be disposed of at as reasonable rates as the market will admit of. My stock was selected with great care, and I can confidently recommend all articles in my establishment.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of customer work, and orders solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed in all orders.

WILLIAM AFRICA.

Jan. 4, '71.

JOHN C. MILLER.

(Successor to C. H. Miller & Son,)

DEALER IN EVERY

VARIETY OF

LEATHER AND

SHOE FINDINGS,

HILL STREET,

HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Jan. 4, 1871.

Miscellaneous.

MUSIC STORE.

You can save from ten to thirty per cent. by buying your Instruments from

E. J. GREENE,

Dealer in

STEINWAY & SONS',
CHICKERING & SONS',
THE UNION PIANOFORTE CO.,
THE WEBER, RAVEN & BACON'S,
GEO. M. GOULD & CO.'S,
CONRAD MEYERS'

AND ALL OTHER MAKES OF PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S

and Geo. Woods & Co.'s celebrated Organs, and any other make desired. Also, Melodeons, Guitars, Violins, Herman Accordeons, Sheet Music, Music Books, &c.

New and good Pianos for $300 and upwards.
" five-octave Organs for 80 " "
" Melodeons for 70 " "

All Instruments warranted for five years.

Agents supplied at wholesale Rates, as low as in the cities. Call on, or address,

E. J. GREENE,
Huntingdon, Pa.,
2nd floor of Leister's new building.

January 4, 1871.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!!

SELLING OFF AT COST!

The undersigned now offers to the public his entire stock of Plain and Fancy Furniture, consisting of

BUREAUS, BEDSTEADS,
WASH AND CANDLE STANDS,
CHAIRS, MATTRESSES,

Spring Bed Bottoms, and a great variety of PARLOR & KITCHEN FURNITURE, and Chamber suits of every price and description. Home-made work of the best workmanship offered t city prices. Several different kinds of Spring Bed bottoms constantly on hand. Bargains are offered to all who need furniture, as he is closing out at cost.

Work and sale rooms on Hill street, opposite the Monitor office. JAMES HIGGINS.

jan25,'71.

HENRY & CO'S.

LUMBER AND COAL DEPOT.

LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,

Lath, Pickets, &c., constantly on hand

FLOORING, SIDING, DOORS, SASH,

FRAMES, &C., at manufacturers' prices.

ANTHRACITE, BROAD TOP, ALLEGHANY, SANDY RIDGE AND PITTSBURG COAL,

BY the TON, CAR, or BOAT LOAD

Feb. 15, 1871.

SMITH IN HIS NEW BUILDING

CALL AND EXAMINE.

IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS GO TO SMITH'S NEW STORE.

The best Sugar and Molasses, Coffee, and Tea Chocolate, Flour, Fish, Salt and Vinegar, Confectionaries, Fruits, Cigars, Tobacco, and spices of the best, and all kinds, and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

Also—Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Varnishes, Oils Spts. Turpentine, Fluid, Alchohol, Glass, Putty, &c., &c. The best Wine and Brandy for medical purposes, and all the best Patent Medicines, and a variety of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves, and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Jan. 4, '71.

H. S. M'CARTHY, | W. B. M'CARTHY, | J. A. POLLOCK

FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

[*Lately Huntingdon Manufacturing Company.*]

Manufactures Flooring, Siding, Doors, Sash, Shutters, Blinds, Moulding, Scroll Work, Counters, Shelving, Wood Turnings, Hubbs, Spokes, Bent Work, Forks, Rakes, Brooms, Pick, and Hammer Handles, Furniture, &c. Our Machinery being of the very best quality and giving our entire attention to the business we are able to manufacture all of the aboved named articles, as well as many others, in the best style and always promptly.

All orders addressed to the FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Huntingdon, Pa., will receive our immediate attention. Price list furnished when desired.

June 7, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS FOR FINE *CANDIES, TOYS, FRUITS, NUTS, &c*, is at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond. Also, can be had, a fine assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PEN KNIVES, POCKET BOOKS, TRAVELING SATCHELS, FANCY SOAPS, HAIR OILS, PERFUMERY, &C. Dow's Celebrated Ice Cream Soda Water, in season, at D. S. Africa's Variety Store, No. 423, in the Diamond.

March 15, tf.

GO TO THE JOURNAL OFFICE For all kinds of printing.

Wharton & Maguire's Column.

H. S. WHARTON. J. M. MAGUIRE.

WHARTON & MAGUIRE,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FOREIGN AND AMERICAN

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

IN

LEISTER'S NEW BUILDING,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

OFFER VERY GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO

BUILDERS,

IN

GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,
GLASS,

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,
OILS, NAILS, LOCKS, HINGES,

And Everything Pertaining to Builders,

—ALSO—

DOTY'S PATENT

WASHING MACHINE

UNIVERSAL

CLOTHES WRINGERS,

TORRY'S PATENT ICE CREAM

FREEZERS,

OF ALL SIZES.

WE ALSO OFFER THE FAMOUS

"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"
"NIAGARA"

COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,
COOK STOVE,

So highly recommended by every person using the same.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR

HEATING AND COOK STOVES,

Of all descriptions, including the

POPULAR

MORNING-GLORY.

—ALSO—

REAPERS AND MOWERS,

HORSE HAY-RAKES,

GUM SPRING GRAIN DRILLS,

PLOUGHS,
SHOVEL MOULDL,
HARROW TEETH,

HORSE SHOES, IRON, &c., &c.

HUBS,
SPOKES,
FELLOES,
SHAFTS,
TONGUES,

SLEIGH RUNNERS AND FENDERS,

SLEIGH ROBES,
STEEL TYRE,

SENECA FALLS AND READING

THIMBLE SKEINS, & PIPE BOXES

Ever before offered in this part of the State.

SEND FOR OUR PRICES

Miscellaneous.

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE FOR 1871.

Through stru